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WASHINGTON.

THE DEBT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GREAT APPRECIATION IN THE SECURITIES SINCE THE ACTION OF CONGRESS—THE THREE-SIXTY-FIVE PER CENT. BOND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the District of Columbia, who were perpetuated in office by the late legislation of Congress, have prepared the form of the new three-sixty-five funding bond, and have submitted the same to the Secretary of the Treasury for his approval. The funding section of the law under which the bond is issued will be engraved on the back of it, and the guarantee of the United States of the payment of interest and principal will be prominently placed on the face. The bonds will be sealed and registered in the Treasury, and in all material respects will virtually be a United States bond. Their long time, (fifty years) with no option of redemption, and their freedom from all taxation, give them certain attractions for investors possessed by no other bond yet issued. The recent legislation in regard to the financial affairs of the District, is only just beginning to be understood, and is attracting considerable attention to District securities from a class of people who have been averse to looking into them before. The consequence is that there has been an appreciation of ten to fifteen per cent. on all classes within the past three weeks. The payment of the July interest on the bonded debt put the price of the four million loan held in Germany back from seventy-seven, to which it had dropped on the Frankfort Bourse, under the influence of the investigation, to par in gold, and it deserves remark in this connection that the District of Columbia, has never yet defaulted on the payment of interest on the debt, and never before received any aid from Congress to that end. This will surprise many people, perhaps, who have been led to believe everything that could be said to the detriment of the District. The Commissioners of the Sinking fund, when the new bond is ready, will make application to have it and several other classes of District securities placed on the list of the New-York Stock Exchange. The validity of these securities has been recognized by the legislation of Congress, after a most searching investigation, and there certainly seems no good reason in the present state of the money market, why a district bond, bearing interest at six per cent. gold, or seven per cent. currency, with Congress enacting the legislation by which the interest is provided for, should sell for less than par.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE DISTRICT COMMISSION.

The District of Columbia Commissioners having organized, will commence the transaction of business to-morrow. The event affords general satisfaction, the community being satisfied with the good character and executive abilities of the Commissioners. The Joint Select Committee to frame a government for the District have not yet formally entered upon their duties. They are required to report at the next session of Congress. Citizens who have permanent interests, including the heaviest tax-payers, do not desire that suffrage shall be restored, as matters concerning the District are merely local, mainly confined to taxation and the expenditure of money, and have no intimate connection with party politics. Apart from the condemnation by Congress of the late Board of Public Works, the way that elections to the Legislative Assembly have been conducted, and the results, have disgusted the more orderly portions of the community with the abuse of the ballot. The reflecting citizens express their gratification at the indication that Congress is disposed to provide such forms of government for the District as will separate it from party politics, that body having appointed two Republicans and two Democrats to frame an organic law. And they say that the District, as the national metropolis, thus separated from party politics, will secure more friends than heretofore, when every party for the time being in possession of the General Government so acted as to turn the District in favor of the Administration, in order to influence politics in the several States by pointing to public sentiment here as indicative of its popularity at the seat of Government.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, AND COPYRIGHTS.

The new law relating to patents, trade-marks, and copyrights provides that no person shall maintain an action for the infringement of his copyright unless he shall give notice thereof by inserting in the several copies of every edition published, in the title page, immediately following, if it be a book; or, if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, engraving, photograph, painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model, or design, intended to be perfected and completed as a work of fine art, by inscribing upon some visible portion thereof, or of the substance on which the same shall be mounted, the following words: "Entered according to act of Congress in the year ——, by A. B., in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington," or at his option the word "copyright," together with the year the copyright was entered, and the name of the party by whom it was taken out, thus: "Copyright, 18—, by A. B." For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of a copyright, the Librarian shall receive from the persons to whom the service is rendered $1; and for every copy of an assignment $1; said fee to cover in either case a certificate of the record, under seal of the Librarian of Congress, and all fees so received shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States. In the construction of this act the words "engraving," "cut," and "print" shall be applied only to pictorial illustrations or works connected with the fine arts, and no prints or labels designed to be used for any other articles of manufacture shall be entered under the copyright law, but may be registered in the Patent Office. The Commissioner of Patents is charged with the supervision and control of the entry or register of such prints or labels, in conformity with the regulations provided by law as to copyright of prints, except there shall be paid for recording the title of any print or label not a trade-mark $6, which shall cover the expense of furnishing a copy of the record under the seal of the Commissioner of Patents to the party entering the same. This act is to take effect on and after the first day of August next.

GEN. SHERMAN'S STAFF.

The staff of Gen. Sherman includes six officers, namely: Gen. Whipple and Cols. Bacon, Audenreid, Tourtelotte, McCoy, and Poe. It is not certain the two last named will accompany the General to St. Louis. The Pope property in that city has been engaged as the head-quarters.

THE IRON-CLADS.

The monitors Saugus, Ajax, Dictator, Manhattan, Canonicus, and Mahopac, which were put in commission pending the Virginius excitement, will, with the exception of the Dictator, be laid up at Pensacola. The crews of these vessels, for the greater part, will be sent to the North Atlantic fleet, to fill vacancies, while a sufficient number will be retained on the iron-clads as police for their protection.

NEW LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICTS.

Congress having appropriated $50,000 for new light-house surveys, two new districts are to be established, having jurisdiction over the Mississippi and the Missouri.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED IN LAKE ERIE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 5.—About 5 o'clock last evening four men and four women took a sail on the lake, and in attempting to return were capsized and all thrown into the water. Four were drowned. John Langley, of Chicago, and William Forrest, of Port Stanley, Canada, first and second mates of the steamer Annie Vought, and Mary Kurtz, of Erie, Penn., and Lizzie Glass, of this city. The others held on to the sides of the boat, and after being an hour and a half in the water were rescued by the tug H. I. Smith, returning from a moonlight excursion.

TERRIFIC STORM IN BALTIMORE.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON ACCOMPANYING—PLEASURE YACHTS CAPSIZED—A DOZEN PERSONS DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—Just before sunset last evening a tremendous thunder-storm broke over the city, accompanied by a tornado and a remarkable meteorological phenomenon. In the western suburbs a whirling cloud descended until it seemed to rest upon the earth, and a darkness black as midnight enveloped everything within its scope. The cloud was circular and moved as if impelled by a cyclone that circled around its outer surface. While it continued, objects twenty feet distant were imperceptible, and a smell like burning wood pervaded the atmosphere. This was caused by the incessant flashes of lightning, which, on the lines of railway, assumed the form of moving balls of fire, following each other in quick succession, and casting a lurid, blue glare through the darkness. At one time, within a space of 300 feet, five of these balls of fire were counted at the same moment. In Druid Hill Park two of the loftiest trees were riven from top to bottom by the lightning as clean as if they had been split by an ax. A dozen houses were unroofed by the wind, and on Light street wharf, a shed was blowndown, under which a man named Jacob Dunn was sleeping, and when discovered this morning he was found smothered to death under the ruins.

On Chesapeake Bay the effect of the storm was more disastrous. A great number of excursion steamers were caught in the tornado, and two ladies died from absolute fright, while the boats were laboring under the tremendous sea. There were many yachts in the bay, with Fourth of July pleasure parties on board, and those belonging to the city managed to make shelter in safety before the storm, but those sailing from below were caught in the gale, and we have reports to-night of several vessels being capsized with the loss of at least a dozen lives. In the surrounding country the crops have been beaten down by the tornado, and considerable damage has been done to peaches on the eastern shore of Maryland.

A HURRICANE IN WASHINGTON.

DAMAGE TO CHURCHES, HOUSES, AND TREES—HORSE CARS BLOWN FROM THE TRACK AND CARRIAGES UPSET.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—About 7:30 o'clock last evening a hurricane swept over the city, the wind and dust blinding those who happened to be in the streets, and rendering travel anything but agreeable. In a few moments the entire city was enveloped in a cloud of swirling dust, which forced its way into open windows and doors and covered everything exposed to it with a thick coat of dirt. In about ten minutes rain began to fall, which had the effect of settling the dust in the streets. The results of the storm are seen all over the city. Large signs on business houses were blown down. The flagstaff on the National Hotel fell with a crash near several persons who were standing on the pavement. The steeple of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, at least 100 feet in height, was much shattered, having been moved five feet from its perpendicular. It is now in a dangerous condition, and may have to be taken down. In addition to the destruction of street lamps, heavy plate glass in show windows was broken, and several large show windows were torn from their fastenings into the streets. In a number of cases trunks of trees two or three feet in circumference were snapped by the hurricane, and ornamental and shade trees all over the city, including a number in the Capitol and President's grounds and the public parks, were either entirely destroyed or shorn of their branches. Five houses in a row were completely stripped of their roofs, not a plank or a shingle remaining. The roofs were carried several hundred feet. Other similar incidents occurred. Several carriages passing along the streets were completely overturned, and a lady in one of them sustained severe injury. Telegraph wires to all points were prostrated. While a number of colored children were enjoying themselves in a hall, the roof fell in, the wind straining the rafters, causing great excitement. Only four of the children were injured, however, and those slightly. A Pennsylvania avenue car was blown ten feet from the track. The number of shutters ripped from dwelling-houses is innumerable. Great anxiety was expressed for the river excursionists, about 3,000 in number, but the steam-boats all arrived safe. Several sail-boats were capsized on the river, but no loss of life is reported.

THE STORM AT LEWISTOWN, PENN.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 5.—The storm at Lewistown, yesterday, was more of the nature of a tornado. The roofs of the Coleman House, in the town, and the lower hotel at the depot were blown off, and several other houses were damaged. The steeples of the Lutheran and Presbyterian Churches were blown down. The total number killed, so far as heard from, is seven, and five are injured and several others are missing. The Mifflin boys were playing base-ball with the Lewistown boys, and had taken refuge in the railroad bridge from the storm. Travel on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad will not be interrupted by the fall of the bridge at Lewistown. The main line runs on the south bank of the Juniata. Lewistown is on the north bank, and the Lewistown and Sunbury Railroad crosses the bridge. The telegraph wires are all down between Harrisburg and Lewistown, and no news can be got that way to-night.

A STORM ALONG THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 5.—There was a heavy thunder-storm along the Hudson last night. A landslide on the Hudson River Railroad, at Coxsackie, threw an emigrant train from the track. No person was injured. A landslide at Spuyten Duyvil detained the night express one hour and a half. A heavy hail-storm at Dudley's Grove did considerable damage.

THE PORK PACKERS' CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 5.—The committee of the National Pork Packers' Convention of last year, appointed to fix a basis of representation to the convention this year, which meets at Louisville on the 9th September, have agreed upon the following basis: One delegate for every 50,000 and fraction of 50,000 hogs packed in a State during the season of 1873-74, taking the official figures of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, excepting the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Louisiana, where consumption and export have been made the basis. The committee requests pork packers to conform to this basis. The whole number of delegates will be 162, apportioned to States as follows: California, Georgia, Minnesota, Nebraska, Tennessee, West Virginia, one delegate each; Kansas and Michigan, two each; Louisiana, five; Kentucky, six; Wisconsin, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, seven each; Iowa, eight; Indiana, fourteen: Missouri, fifteen; Ohio and New-York, eighteen each; Illinois, thirty-eight, and Massachusetts, nine.

A NEGRO LYNCHED.

MOBILE, Ala., July 4.—Early this morning, at Enterprise, Miss., a fiendish outrage was committed on a child five years old, daughter of an esteemed merchant, by a negro named Kidd. The negro was put in jail, but the citizens overpowered the jailer, took the negro to a neighboring tree and hanged him. He confessed the deed. The whites and blacks say "served him right."

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

INDICATIONS OF AN UNUSUALLY EXCITING CAMPAIGN.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION THE GREAT ISSUE—GEN. BUTLER'S INTENTIONS—THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—A NEW DEAL—SOME CANDIDATES ALREADY MENTIONED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 4, 1874.

Whether Gen. Butler runs for Governor or not it is very evident that we shall have an exceedingly lively campaign in Massachusetts this Fall. When Lieut. Gov. Talbot succeeded Mr. Washburn he was asked if he would be a candidate for Governor, and replied that he could not tell until after the Legislature had adjourned. The idea he probably meant to convey was that he did not know what that body might do, or rather what it might provoke him to do. I still doubt whether he knows whether he will allow his name to be used or not. There are various reasons to be considered in this connection, and I do not see why he may not be still counted in the lists as a possible candidate, although, as a promising young politician remarked the other day, he has made things rather interesting for his friends by his vetoes of the bills to abolish the State Police and to establish a license law. Some of the local politicians and also some of the correspondents seem to think that he has been buried beyond hope of political resurrection by his prohibitory vetoes, but there are two sides (if not half a dozen) to the liquor question, and the Republican Convention always finds it so when that is the leading topic at Worcester. The last time that it was really an issue which looked threatening before the Convention met, was in 1869, I think, when both sides went to Worcester determined to discipline or drive out the other. Happily, however, Mr. Sumner presided, and in his speech he brought the pending national questions so broadly and pertinently to the attention of the delegates, that their immense mountain dwindled into a very insignificant mole-hill in the comparison, and they were almost ashamed to let it be known that such a small matter was deemed important. But this is not likely to be repeated this year, as national issues will not have very great weight with the convention; and it looks now as though that body must deal directly with the prohibition issue. It is hard to determine which wing of the party, prohibitory or license, is the stronger, as the cities and many large towns are apt to send delegates in favor of a license law, and the smaller towns those who favor prohibition straight. If the party sees fit to dispose of the matter it can easily be done, but only in one way. Those who maintain that Mr. Talbot has buried himself so thoroughly seem to think that of course some gentleman who is decidedly in favor of a license law must be nominated. But with such a nomination comes trouble, instanter. The prohibitionists would feel hurt and savage, and probably a few of them would hold a third-party convention, and the rest would not vote, or vote against a license candidate, and thus indirectly help the election of somebody who is not a Republican, but is in favor of free rum or anything else. The prohibitionists in New-Hampshire threw just votes enough to defeat the Republican candidates there last Spring, and thus helped elect a Legislature, the members of which they are now beseeching not to pass a license law, but probably in vain. If the convention wishes to effectually dispose of this great question it should, in the opinion of the more thoughtful men, refer it to the Senatorial and Representative districts, and let the people settle it there; and no man should be nominated for Governor who is not willing to stand on that platform. The Republican Party is divided on this issue, and can only keep united by the adoption of some such course. There is no middle ground on which both wings can meet or stand. The issue should be met fairly and squarely, and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor should be nominated with the understanding that the issue goes to the people in this way, and that they will be expected to indorse and sign such a law as the majority of the representatives thus chosen may agree upon.

GEN. BUTLER'S INTENTIONS.

Since his return from Washington Gen. Butler has been very quiet, and has not yet announced his "intentions." The State awaits his decision on the Governorship with some concern, though it is generally anticipated that he will not be a candidate mainly because of the state of his health, though it is possible he recognizes the difficulties he will meet, and that he has lost ground. One of his friends says that it will take "a great deal of colic" to prevent his running; but most of his shrewdest friends advise him not to be a candidate. It is said that he would probably go to Europe for a long rest if it had not been asserted in some circles that he cannot be re-elected to Congress. If he runs for Governor it will in the very nature of things put the license question and all else on a back seat, and he will be the only issue on deck. Last year he opened the campaign at Framingham on the Fourth of July, but the public have as yet no symptoms of candidacy on his part. It seems to be suspected that Judge Hoar's withdrawal from the field will lead Gen. Butler to temporarily bid farewell to the Essex district, and run from his Lowell home. The latter district embraces many of his strongest friends, and it is said that he can and cannot be elected there. There are other candidates who will have to be considered there. Dr. J. C. Ayer was the candidate when Hoar first ran, but he never stood much of any chance of a nomination or election, and certainly his prospects do not improve with age. Judge Richardson's brothers, Hon. George F. and Hon. Daniel C., have been mentioned in times past, and they are men of ability and mental and political strength, and stand well in the district. Hon. Joshua N. Marshall, of Lowell, a lawyer of repute, and a gentleman who has been in responsible State offices, has been strongly urged to be a candidate, and may become one if the pressure continues. Efforts have been and are being made to have Judge Hoar consent to be a candidate again, but I hear that they are not likely to be crowned with success.

GEO. F. HOAR'S AND DAWES' DISTRICTS.

The proposed withdrawal of Hon. Geo. F. Hoar disappoints many people, and doubtless pleases a few who may be candidates in his district. It is, perhaps, rather early to name gentlemen whose merits are being discussed, but as the friends of some are canvassing, it can certainly do no possible harm. Among those who may be considered as possible nominees in his district, are Ex-Gov. Bullock, Judge Aldrich, and Mr. W. W. Rice. The latter, a Republican of long standing and of considerable prominence in Worcester, seems to be the leading candidate thus far, though it is yet early, and he may be completely distanced before the conventions are held. The withdrawal of Mr. Dawes, after eighteen years of service, is very generally regretted, for his work has been well appreciated by all classes of men, and his great experience in the House made him an invaluable member. Few public men can look back at a better record, and few men have so strong a hold upon the people of a State as Mr. Dawes has here. Many men who opposed him for Senator last Winter now say that they did him great injustice, and regret that they did not give him their support, and he probably would have been elected but for the suspicion of a trade with Butler. The hold Mr. Dawes has upon the people of Western Massachusetts is astonishing to the casual observer, and it seems to strengthen each month and each year. Mr. Dawes appears anxious to give private life another trial, but Western Massachusetts, judging by its past record and not very remote protestations, does not seem to entertain any such idea, as the people think he is too able a man for the public service to lose, and that he richly merits a call to a higher seat in the councils of the nation than he has yet held. The Democratic nominee for the succession will probably be Hon. George L. Stearns, of Chicopee, an able man and a good lawyer, who is popular with the people, has been in the Senate, and also served most creditably as District Attorney for Hampden County. Among other names mentioned for the Republican nomination, those of Ex-Senator Henry Alexander, of Springfield, and Ex-Senator Charles R. Ladd, are prominent. Both are men of ability and experience in the State Legislature, and either would make a strong candidate.

OTHER CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The Congressional districts will be the scenes of many interesting contests this Fall, and the work must soon be begun. Gen. Banks has been doing good service, and regaining lost prestige in the State Senate this year, and it is generally expected that he will be run against Mr. Gooch, if the latter is renominated in the Fifth District, and there seems now to be a fair chance of his election, although it may evaporate before the day of election. Mr. Buffinton will hardly be disturbed in his district, as he is a very popular man among his constituents, and serves them faithfully. Mr. Harris will also probably be returned, as he has served but one term. Mr. Crocker, of Fitchburg, is supposed to be through, as he was at first only expected to fill an unexpired term. Hon. H. G. Knight, of Easthampton, and Mr. Stevens, of Ware, are named as candidates for the nomination; and you have heard of the movement in behalf of George William Curtis, he being claimed as a proper candidate, on the strength of his Summer residence within the district. But this, as yet, has made no formidable show. The sound of his name strikes well, but the feeling is that the question of residence would not be satisfactory, he being thoroughly associated with New-York and long claiming his residence there.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Hudson, Mass., Saturday, destroyed the piano-forte manufactory of Keeler & Shaw. The loss is $50,000; insurance, $23,000. Mr. George A. Catting's house and stable were also burned; loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,500. The business portion of the village was seriously threatened, but the prompt arrival of engines from Marlboro greatly aided in stopping the conflagration. Keeler & Shaw did a large business, and employed 100 hands.

J. W. Kennington's boot and shoe factory, in Worcester, Mass., was badly damaged by an incendiary fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $10,000, divided as follows: Building, $3,000; stock, $5,800, and machinery, $1,200. The loss is nearly covered by insurance, as follows: Pennsylvania and North American Companies, of Philadelphia; Continental, of New-York, and the London, $2,075 each.

A HOTEL, COURT-HOUSE, AND BUSINESS BLOCK BURNED BY A FIRE-CRACKER.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 5.—At Pontiac, Ill., yesterday, a fire caused by a fire-cracker entirely destroyed the Phœnix Hotel, the Court-house, with all the records of the county, and the Union block, the finest in the town, containing seven large stores, the total value of which is estimated at $200,000. The insurance is so far unknown. The following are the names of the sufferers: Rugg & Reid, hardware; Hunter & Gillsbury, groceries; Bertram & Norton, furniture; Lawrence & Cook, hardware and groceries; W. S. Lacy, agricultural implements; Downing & Munsen, clothing; S. H. Young, boots and shoes; Minger & Lutyer, druggists; and A. Major, dry goods. Several law offices, and the abstract books of Olney & Co., were also destroyed.

FIRE IN WOOSTER STREET.

Yesterday morning fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the four-story brick building, No. 74 Wooster street, owned by Mr. Smith. The fire spread into the rear building, and then attacked the four-story brick building, No. 78 Wooster street. The estimated losses are as follows: John Diedrick, packing-box maker, first floor of No. 74, loss on stock, $1,000, not insured; George W. Francis, hat-block maker, loss on stock, $1,000; P. T. Stark cabinet-maker, third floor, loss on stock, $500; David Minz, cabinet-maker, loss, $500. In the rear building of No. 74, John Diedrick, occupying first floor, lost $1,000 on packing-box stock; F. Hardy, percussion cap box-maker, on the second floor, lost $200; M. Steinbeer, picture-frame maker, on the third floor, lost $2,000, no insurance; J. Famaker, cabinet work, on the fourth floor, lost $200. In No. 78, Leon Hersch, occupying the first floor and cellar as the International Lye Company, lost $500, insured for $2,000 in the Niagara; H. M. Graves, hat-maker, on the second floor, lost $300; J. Bock, milliners' trimmings, on the third floor, lost $500, insured for $300 in the Pacific. The buildings were damaged $5,000. Robert A. Reynolds, of No. 132 Macdougal street, Engineer of steamer No. 24, was severely injured by falling from his engine while going to the fire.

IN BROOKLYN.

About 10:30 Saturday night a fire broke out in a two-story frame stable, in Steuben street, near Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, owned and occupied by Michael Farrell, a contractor. At the time the fire occurred there were fourteen horses in the stable, all of which were safely removed, some few of them being slightly burned. Before the flames could be checked they had communicated with the two-story frame stable adjoining, the property of S. Graham, and occupied by Messrs. G. F. Coghill and J. Weaving. The loss is estimated at $700, of which amount $500 is sustained by Farrell and $200 by S. Graham.

About 2 o'clock on yesterday morning a fire occurred in the building, corner of Twentieth street and Third avenue, occupied as a grocery store by Barney Meehan, causing a damage to the stock of about $1,500, and the building $300. Insured in the Mechanics Insurance Company for $1,900. As the fire was discovered to be burning in two different places. Capt. Mackellar, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested Meehan upon suspicion of setting fire to his premises.

About 2:50 yesterday morning a fire broke out on the first floor of a tenement-house, No. 218 Throop avenue, the property of Andrew Eck, and occupied by Louis Silverman as a grocery store. The stock and fixtures were entirely destroyed, and damages caused to the building of $1,000. The latter was insured for $4,500 in the Germania Fire Insurance Company. Insurance on the stock and fixtures, $900. The cause of the fire was unknown.

At 9:20 last evening a fire broke out in the oil factory of John Struber & Bros., at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, Brooklyn, and spread so rapidly that the building and machinery were entirely consumed. The building was the property of John J. Hardy, and was valued at $20,000. Loss to Struber Bros., $10,000. The fire originated in the roof of the still, which had become overheated.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

PATERSON, N. J., July 5.—Yesterday afternoon four boys at Passaic went out rowing on the river. At the same time some of their young friends on shore began firing off a salute from a small cannon loaded with ball and cartridge. One of the boys in the boat fired off a pistol similarly loaded, and a ball from some one of the weapons penetrated the throat of Willie, aged thirteen years, son of William S. Anderson, one of the leading merchants of the place. The boy leaped up, jumped into the river, swam to shore, and ran about forty feet, when he fell dead. One of his companions, the son of another leading citizen, in fright ran off and hid in the woods. He has not yet been found.

WHEAT FIELDS ON FIRE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 5.—Wheat fields east and west of Chillicothe were on fire last night, having been ignited by sparks from locomotives. The woods in various parts of the country are on fire, and great damage is threatened.

DROWNING CASES.

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—The body of a well-dressed man, apparently thirty-five years of age, was found drowned in the frog pond on Boston Common yesterday morning. The water was not over two feet deep. He probably fell in while intoxicated. His name is unknown.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

REPORTED COALITIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY TO DEFEAT THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, July 5.—The political situation is serious. The Legitimists have resolved to make an attempt to unseat the present Ministry on the interpellation in regard to the suspension of *L'Union*, which comes before the Assembly next Tuesday. They are negotiating with the Left to obtain its support.

A counter coalition of the Left Centre with the Right Centre in favor of M. Casimir-Perier's Constitutional bill is also proposed.

There is ground for belief that Marshal MacMahon has intimated to the Legitimists that he will not accept the resignation of the Ministry, even if it is defeated, and it is reported that he will send a message to the Assembly on Tuesday.

A rumor is current that the Count De Chambord has been in Versailles several days.

Le Français says passports are no longer required of Americans, who are placed on the same footing in this respect as subjects of countries adjacent to France.

SPAIN.

ZABALA IN COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

MADRID, July 5.—Gen. Zabala has taken command, and held a review of the Army of the North. He has informed his officers that he comes to fight the insurgents, and intends to sink all political sympathies and opinions in the struggle.

Gens. Echague and Martinez Campos have resigned.

The Pope has telegraphed his benediction to the National Army in response to congratulations forwarded to Rome on the anniversary of his ascension to the See of St. Peter.

BILBAO AGAIN INVESTED.

BAYONNE, July 5.—The Carlists have again invested Bilbao on all sides, except toward the sea.

THE RESIGNATIONS IN THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

LONDON, July 6.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

The two Generals who resigned from the Army of the North are well-known supporters of the pretensions of the Prince of Asturias. Gens. Moriones and Laserna, radicals, have been appointed in their places.

GERMANY.

CHURCH AND STATE—THE BISHOPS AT FULDA.

LONDON, July 6—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Fulda says the Roman Catholic Bishops seek a settlement of the issue with the Prussian Government in a total separation of Church and State.

THE FOURTH OF JULY ABROAD.

CELEBRATIONS AT ST. PETERSBURG, LISBON, AND PARIS.

LONDON, July 5.—The anniversary of American independence was celebrated at St. Petersburg with a dinner at the United States Legation, Minister Jewell presiding. In Lisbon a fête was given by the American Minister, whose official residence was handsomely decorated. At Paris there was a liberal display of American flags at the Legation and elsewhere, but no formal celebration took place.

SENEGAMBIA.

ATTACK ON THE PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS BY NATIVES.

LONDON, July 5.—The attack on the Portuguese possessions in Senegambia was made by one of the native chiefs in the neighborhood, not by the convicts, as was at first reported. The natives are said to have captured 300 prisoners.

MEXICO.

SUPPRESSION OF THE TANGIERS REVOLT.

LONDON, July 6.—The revolt at Tangiers has been suppressed and order is restored.

THE FOURTH.

CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY IN VARIOUS OUT-OF-TOWN LOCALITIES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5.—Independence Day was celebrated here with more spirit than for years past. The city was filled with people, and the exercises passed off pleasantly, with a very few slight accidents. Lieut. Gov. Van Sandt delivered the city oration. The exercises also included military and burlesque processions, a regatta on the Seekonk River, and a balloon ascension. Mr. J. K. Allen went up in the balloon Veto, with one passenger, and landed safely not far from Canton, Mass. Allen's father made an ascension from Boston Common, and his brother Ezra from Wrentham, Mass., the latter landing in Medford. Rain set in about dark, and rendered the evening very quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 5.—The principal event in connection with the celebration of the Fourth in the interior of this State was the unveiling of a soldiers' monument at Lancaster, Penn., by Ex-Gov. Curtin, in the presence of a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Odd Fellows and other societies. Gov. Curtin made a spirited address, and the affair passed off in grand style. For this city the remarkable circumstance was the insignificant number of casualties, only six cases being reported at the hospital, none of which were serious.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Several serious accidents occurred yesterday from the use of pistols in firing salutes. Four persons are reported fatally wounded. One person was killed, and six other seriously wounded by the explosion of a bottle of gunpowder.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 6—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States, clear or clearing weather will prevail, with north-east winds, shifting to easterly and southerly, rising temperature, and rising, followed by falling, barometer.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	74°	70°	3:30 P. M.	77°	74°
6 A. M.	76°	69°	6 P. M.	79°	72°
9 A. M.	77°	72°	9 P. M.	75°	68°
12 M.	79°	74°	12 P. M.	74°	68°

Average temperature yesterday..........70⅞°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........76⅜°

FATAL ACCIDENT.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 5.—Thos. Driscoll, an employe of the Erie Railway at Pond Eddy, while intoxicated, yesterday, was run over by a train. His head was completely severed from his body.

THE DRY WEATHER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 5.—The severe dry weather that has prevailed in Eastern and South-eastern Ohio for several weeks, is, resulting in considerable injury to the farming interest. The pastures are brown and bare, ponds and streams are almost dried up. Along the railroad lines fires prevail. A great deal of damage along the Pan Handle road is being done by the fires, consuming wheat in shock and fences. The greatest extent of damage is between Steubenville and Columbus. Corn is pretty badly curled, but is of a good color, and if rain falls soon will make a crop. Old residents fail to recall any season when the heat was so severe and prolonged, so early in the season. They greatly fear that unless relief comes in the way of rain soon, the corn crop will fail, and cattle be driven to starvation for want of grass.

A CARELESS AND FATAL SHOT.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF CONCORD, N. H., BY A RANDOM SHOT FROM A TARGET COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., July 5.—The fatal accident here yesterday created consternation in the community and turned the holiday into a day of gloom. Mr. Anson S. Marshall, the victim, was one of the best-known citizens of the place. Long Pond, where he was shot, is about three miles from this city, and is a resort for pleasure-seekers, and frequent excursions are made thither by families and societies to spend the day. Yesterday a chowder was to be served, and many parties had gone thither to enjoy a quiet day. Mr. Marshall and his family were at their dinner there, and he was shot in the abdomen just as he was about opening a box of sardines at the merry rural table. The fatal shot was fired by one of the members of the City Guard, Capt. Fred. Putroy, a newly-formed organization that was at target practice at a distance, and firing recklessly. Mr. Marshall, it is said, had cautioned them to be more careful, as so many different parties were in the woods. The sad accident happened about 10 o'clock, and Mr. Marshall was carried to Mr. Tamlin's, the owner of the grounds, where all possible assistance was rendered by Dr. Crosby, assisted by Drs. Haines, Conn, and Gage, but he sank very rapidly, and died at 1 o'clock this morning. His remains were immediately brought to this city, arriving about 4 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Marshall was about fifty years old, a native of Lyme, N. H., and was a graduate of Dartmouth College, of the Class of 1848. After graduation he taught school in Fitchburg, Mass., and then read law in this city, where he has practiced and lived ever since. He was the senior partner of the well-known firm of Marshall & Chase, and a leading member of the Bar in New-Hampshire. He has long been prominent in politics, was United States District Attorney under President Buchanan, and was several years a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. He was also intimately connected with the railroad interests of the State. For some years he has been Clerk of the Concord Railroad. Mr. Marshall leaves a wife and one child, and a very large circle of friends who will share with them their great sorrow.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

THE ACT PROHIBITING DISCRIMINATING FARES.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Among the acts passed by Congress, and approved by the President, was one adding to the fifteenth section of the act approved July 2, 1864—entitled "an act to amend an act entitled 'an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes,' approved July 1, 1862—the following words, namely: "And any officer or agent of the companies authorized to construct the aforesaid roads who shall refuse to operate and use the road or telegraph under his control, or which he is engaged in operating, for all purposes of communication, travel, and transportation, so far as the public and the Government are concerned, as one continuous line, or shall refuse, in such operation and use, to afford and secure to each of said roads equal advantages and facilities as to rates, time, or transportation, without any discrimination of any kind in favor of or adverse to the road or business of any or either of said companies, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000, and may be imprisoned not less than six months. In case of the failure or refusal of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or either of said branches to comply with the requirements of this act and the acts to which this act is amendatory, the party injured or the company aggrieved may bring an action in the District or Circuit Court of the United States in the territory, district, or circuit in which any portion of the road of the defendant may be situated, for damages on account of such failure or refusal, and upon recovery, the plaintiff shall be entitled to judgments for treble the amount of all excess of freight and fares collected by the defendant, and for treble the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff by such failure or refusal; and for each and every violation of or failure to comply with the requirements of this act, a new cause of action shall arise; and, in case of suit in any such territory, district, or circuit, process may be served upon any agent of the defendant found in the territory, district, or circuit in which such suit may be brought, and such service shall be by the court held to be good and sufficient; and it is hereby provided that for all the purposes of said act, and of the acts amendatory thereof, the railway of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company shall be deemed and taken to be a part and extension of the road of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, to the point of junction thereof with the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company at Cheyenne, as provided in the act of March 3, 1869."

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 5.—At Ripley, Ohio, last night John Coslett and his son Taylor were shot, and the latter killed, by Charles Swisher, who was visiting Coslett's daughter against her father's wishes. An altercation ensued in Coslett's house, ending in Swisher shooting him in the thigh. Swisher fled, accompanied by Coslett's daughter, when they met Taylor Coslett and another brother on the street, who pursued to bring back the girl, knowing nothing of the affray at home. Swisher fired at his pursuers, striking Taylor in the abdomen, causing death in one hour. Swisher is not yet apprehended.

ILLNESS OF MINISTER AVERY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Hon. Benjamin P. Avery, the newly-appointed Minister to China, has been confined to his house for several days past by a serious illness, which has caused his friends much alarm; but his condition was more hopeful to-day. It is hardly possible, however, that he will be able to sail on the 15th inst., as was previously intended.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY—DEATH FROM FRIGHT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5.—Last night a burglar entered the house of Hon. Wm. Chase, in the north part of this city, which was occupied only by two old people. A noise was heard and a search made, without any result. After the family had retired, the burglar entered the room of Abbott Eddy, brother of Mrs. Chase. On hearing the burglar, Mr. Eddy raised an outcry, when he was attacked and badly, if not fatally, hurt. Mrs. Chase heard the outcry, and being greatly alarmed, died immediately, either from rupture of a blood vessel or disease of the heart. She was a daughter of the late Judge Eddy, and aged seventy-one years. The burglar escaped, leaving behind him his hat and boots.

A SOLDIER KILLED IN A DRUNKEN BRAWL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 5.—Oscar Gueasky, a soldier of the United States Ordnance Department, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, encountered Andrew Bradley on a corner of Sixth and Locust streets, last night, and got into a quarrel with him. Gueasky received two stabs with a pocket-knife, and died almost instantly. Bradley has been arrested. Both men were drunk at the time

REV. W. P. CORBIT'S CHURCH.

THE SEVENTH STREET M. E. CONGREGATION.

THE BOWERY VILLAGE CHURCH IN 1795—NAMES OF THE EARLY MEMBERS—ITS PASTORS SINCE 1836—SKETCH OF REV. MR. CORBIT.

The number of New-York churches that a generation ago were considered "up-town," and which now lie far to the south of the "magic parallelogram" is surprising. A list of "the places of public worship in the City and County of New-York in the year 1824," gives the names of ninety-seven, over eighty of which were situated below Houston street. St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal, "a large stone building not yet finished," at the corner of Broadway and Houston street, was in the country almost, while the few frame edifices scattered at intervals through what are now the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Wards were country meeting-houses of small dimensions and still smaller membership. The district embraced by these wards, and which now occupies the heart of the City, was then a most appropriate field of mission labor, the few inhabitants being almost all poor, or at best in but middling circumstances, and hardly able of their own efforts to support the services of religion. Suburban homes, like those of 1874, where wealth and refinement combine the most attractive features of city and country life, were practically unknown. Rich churches and their congregations still clustered about the lower end of the island, and left the territory which now comprises by far the larger portion of the City to the feeble and scattered efforts of the few who foresaw its future and not far distant growth. Among the most prominent of these outposts—and at that date the only church building east of Broadway and north of Third street—was the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the early history of which is substantially as follows:

In 1785, two years after the close of the Revolution, John Coutant and wife, accompanied by his brother, Gilbert Coutant and his wife and mother, came to New-York, and settled at the "Two-mile Stone," on the Bowery road, near the present site of the Cooper Institute. Here the first-named of this little colony opened a small grocery, and the others established themselves in their various occupations, mainly of an agricultural character. Within a few years they were joined by six other families, the names of the heads of which were, respectively William Veloe, John Vark, Oliver Hyde, Oliver Herbert, Joseph Graham, and Southwick Hibbard. These, with a few others, met in class-meeting in an upper room of a building on the west side of the Bowery, owned and erected by the Coutants. Joseph Graham was the first class-leader. At that period, 1790, Methodism had an extremely small foothold in New-York. Its first church had been planted less than a quarter of a century before, and as yet remained the only one of its denomination in the City. In this edifice, the old John Street Church, therefore, the Coutants and their friends worshiped, continuing their class-meetings in the Bowery as the nucleus of a future church organization. In 1790 the Second Street—now the Forsyth Street—Church, was completed, and in 1795 the colony at the Two-mile Stone, moved by this near example, erected a two-story frame building a few doors east of the Bowery, in the vicinity of what is now Eighth street. The lower floor of this primitive church was set apart as a lecture-room, and the upper devoted to the Sabbath-school. Meantime a second class had been formed under the leadership of John Vark. Preaching by Pastors from the City was another feature of the work at this chapel in "The Bowery Village," as the locality around the present Cooper Institute had then come to be called. Among the clergymen who thus early manifested an interest in the welfare of the small but growing church were Revs. Ezekiel Cooper, Thomas Morrow, George Roberts, Nicholas Sneathen, Joshua Wells, Wilson Lee, Jesse Lee, Noble W. Thomas, John McClaskey, Eben Smith, James Smith, Seth Crowell, and John Robinson. In addition to these last, who were termed itinerant preachers, (settled Pastors were not known among the Methodists in this City, until 1825,) were James Flanagan and Thomas Dawson, local preachers. Bishop Asbury at one time visited the Bowery Village, and occupied the pulpit of this original building. In 1818 the congregation commenced the erection of a large edifice alongside of the old one, and about 200 feet north of the site occupied by the present church on Seventh street. The new house of worship was completed and opened for divine service in the same year. Shortly after it was moved southward, to the north side of Seventh street, on leased ground. The owner of the latter, who was anxious to devote it to other purposes, offered the society, in exchange for the lease, four lots of ground on the south side of Seventh street, where the church now stands—an offer which was readily accepted. On the property thus acquired work was soon afterward begun on the present stone edifice. The style of the architecture was the prevalent Doric, in which almost every variety of building was at that time constructed. On its completion, the old church was removed to Yorkville. The same year witnessed the abandonment by the conference of the itinerant ministry, in which New-York had been constituted a circuit, and the different churches in the City supplied by itinerant Pastors. To this succeeded the present system, by which the clergy are stationed at some one charge during a period of years, and then transferred to another. The first Pastor under the new arrangement was Rev. Samuel Merwin, father of Rev. J. B. Merwin, the present presiding Elder of the New-York District. The church at the close of his pastorate contained over two hundred active members, and was fairly entitled to rank as one of the strongest and most promising in that quarter of the City. In the years 1837-38, Dr. Merwin was succeeded by Rev. R. Gilbert, who, in turn, was followed by Rev. John Trippet. In 1841, Rev. J. B. Wakely, now Pastor of the Lexington Avenue Church, was appointed to the vacant charge. This gentleman was the author of *The Lost Chapters*, a religious work of more than ordinary merit. The following is a list of the Pastors of the Seventh Street Church from that time to the present; 1843-44, Rev. A. M. Osborn; 1845, Rev. Gad N. Smith, who died in the ministry; 1846-47, Rev. Daniel Smith; 1848, Rev. N. Mead; 1849-50, Rev. B. Creagh; 1851-52, Rev. M. S. Scudder; 1853-54, Rev. John M. Reid, now Secretary of the Church Missionary Society; 1855-56, Rev. B. Pillsbury; 1857-58, Rev. Charles Fletcher; 1859-60, Rev. F. S. De Haas; 1861-62, Rev. James Floy. In 1864 the pastorates were increased by the General Conference from two to three years, the pulpit of the Seventh Street Church being held for that length of time by Rev. Francis Bottome. On the termination of his charge, in 1866, Rev. Geo. W. Woodruff was installed as his successor. This clergyman officiated during this and the two following years, 1867 and 1868. Rev. Horace Cook was Pastor during a portion of the year 1869. In 1870 Rev. Samuel Backman succeeded to the vacant pulpit, which, during 1872-73, was filled by Rev. John Parker, the predecessor of the present occupant.

The membership of the church numbers between 300 and 400, and the following-named gentlemen are its Trustees: Thos. McDonnell, Chairman; W. H. Falconer, Secretary; Cyrus W. Loda, Wm. Johnson, Thos. Carter, W. K. Peyton, John R. Allen, Wm. Phillips, and J. D. Williamson.

REV. WILLIAM P. CORBIT.

This clergyman, the present Pastor of the Seventh Street Church, is one of the best known divines of his denomination in this City. Born in Philadelphia on the 10th of October, 1818, his parents were both members of the Methodist Church, and more than ordinarily distinguished for the piety and consistency of their lives. While a mere youth, young Corbit, like most boys, evinced very little tendency toward spiritual matters. On his conversion, however, an event which took place in his nineteenth year, the whole tenor of his life was changed. Thenceforward all the time he could possibly spare from his daily work was devoted to the study of religion. His occupation was that of a teamster, a calling not peculiarly adapted to bringing out the deeper and more lasting phases of the mind, and yet one which he steadily pursued until such time as a new path in life was opened to him. In 1840, he commenced his theological studies, and in the following year was ordained to the ministry and appointed to the charge of Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J. In 1842-43, he was transferred to Orange, N. J., where he found a church deeply in debt, and in the hands of the Sheriff. By a series of almost unparalleled exertions, he succeeded in raising sufficient funds to free the institution of debt, and put it upon a stable footing for the future. Here he inaugurated a revival on a scale such as had rarely been witnessed in that neighborhood, and in which several hundred converts were added to the fold. At Bordentown, in the same State, a station to which he was assigned during the years 1844-45, he headed a movement for the building of a new church, and, before leaving the charge, witnessed its completion and dedication. In 1846 he received an appointment on the Cape May Circuit, which he continued to fill until the Spring of the following year. In 1847-48, he officiated in the pulpit of the Halsey, N. J., Church, and in 1849-50 in that of the Hackettstown Church, in the same State. In the years 1851-52 he was called to the charge of the Franklin Street Society, in Newark, N. J. During the following year he was stationed at St. Paul's Church, Newark, where he originated the project for a new church, and presided at the dedication of a chapel erected during his pastorate. In 1854 he was transferred to the New-York Conference, and stationed at Madison street. In 1856-57 he was appointed to the Cherry street charge, and in 1858-59 to the church in Greene street. It was in March of the former year that he preached his famous sermon to the assembled firemen of New-York in the old (then new) Academy of Music. This was done at the invitation of the corporate authorities of the City, his Honor Mayor Tiemann and a delegation of the Board of Aldermen occupying the platform, together with a number of prominent citizens, among whom were Peter Cooper, Ex-Mayor Harper, Rev. Drs. Holdridge, Bangs, Strickland, Colton, and Rev. Dr. Van Norman, of the Rutgers Female Institute. The preacher took for his text Jeremiah xxiii., 28, 29, and drew a pointed analogy between the fire mentioned in the text and the Gospel. The effect on the audience was electrical. They cheered and applauded every striking sentence with a vigor and heartiness which threatened to literally bring down the house.

Such was the tumult that the speaker was compelled to pause in his discourse, and mildly rebuke the excited throng. In 1860 he was recalled to the New-Jersey Conference and assigned to Trinity Church, Jersey City. In the Summer of the following year he sailed for Europe in the steamer Adriatic, a large number of friends accompanying him down the bay to Sandy Hook in a steamer chartered for the purpose. His welcome in England was warm and appreciative, and his series of sermons delivered at the City Road Chapel—John Wesley's old church—excited a furore such as few Transatlantic preachers have aroused. His tour was further extended to the Continent, embracing France, Germany, and other countries of Central Europe. On his return, in 1861, he resumed his duties in the pastorate, and in 1862 was appointed to the Clinton Street Church, New-York. In May, 1863, he visited Rochester to aid in a great revival in progress in that city. The sensation created by his presence was such as to render the transfer of the services from the Church to Washington Hall, a positive necessity. The papers of the city were unanimous in their praise of his efforts, and by general consent his preaching was regarded as the most impressive ever listened to in that section of the State. The years 1864-65 he passed in the pulpit of the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church, in New-York. In 1866 he was appointed to the Seventeenth Street Church, and in 1869 to the old John Street Church. Early in the following year he entered the Baltimore Conference, and was stationed at the Fayette Street Church in that city. He returned to the New-York East Conference in the Spring of 1872, and took a nominal appointment at the Seventeenth Street Church. His last charge, previous to his present one, was the DeKalb Avenue Church, Brooklyn.

THE EXAMPLE OF ST. PAUL.

Rev. Wm. P. Corbit preached yesterday morning from the following text:

> And the life I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God who loved me and who gave Himself for me.—Galatians ii., 20.

St. Paul brought the Old Testament saints before the Christians of his day for their imitation, and thus those which we find in the New Testament are for our imitation and for our example. Hence we read in the language of the apostle, "be ye followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises." so that not only these things were written for our edification, but the examples of the saints in all ages are designed as copies for us to imitate, and in this way be strengthened and encouraged in our efforts to reach heaven. In this epistle we find the apostle engaged in establishing the great and glorious doctrine of justification by faith in opposition to all Jews and Judaism, teaching and bringing himself and his experience in confirmation of the doctrines which he taught. Hence he observed, "I through the law am dead unto the law that I might live unto God;" and what that living unto God is he tells us in the text—"and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me and who gave Himself for me." To two or three items in the life and character of Paul I shall invite your attention briefly this morning, and I remark, in the first place, that the life which Paul lived in the flesh was a life of religious decision. He made his choice, and he never faltered in that choice. No man was ever put to a severer test at the very outset than was St. Paul, for in embracing the Christian system of belief he had to give up everything which we in this place account dear unto us. He had before him hopes high as any; a prospect of wealth, honor, influence, and power, and all that is desirable in the estimation of the world. Looking at the subject from a rational standpoint, everything was bright and inviting in the world before him. Yet he tells us that he conferred not with the flesh and the blood, but counted all things of an earthly character as least for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus his Lord. He did not begin in the spirit and end in the flesh; he did not come to the conclusion that he would be a disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ, and then when oppositions and dangers and difficulties were to be encountered throw down his armor and desert the field of battle but after a life of toil and suffering, after passing through perils by sea and by land and among false brethren, and being subjected to all that mortal could be subjected to without destroying his life, he still determined to know nothing among men save Jesus Christ and Him crucified. He was not only converted, but, brethren, he stayed converted. He began right, and history tells us that he ended right. God was with him from his Christian infancy until by the edict of the bloody Nero his spirit was landed in Paradise with his God. Now in this respect we are called upon to imitate Paul; we are to possess religious decision. My friends, you have been dwelling upon this subject for years, it may be you have been going to church for years, and you are instructed in the way of love by your parents. It may be that they were members of the church in which you now are, or some kindred association, and you were early taught the way of salvation and of love. When you could just begin to lisp the name of Jesus you had your tiny hands placed in the lap of your mother, and as they were clasped together her lips and tongue taught your infant lips and tongues to recite that dearest of all prayers, "Our Father who art in Heaven," etc. These impressions are still with you, and you can't shake them off. But years have passed; they have come and gone, and yet religiously you are undecided. You know religion so far as you can in your unconverted state. You think the church is doing a great and glorious work, and you believe and fear that you ought to be a religious man, and yet twenty and thirty and forty years may have passed away and you have come to no decision whatever upon the subject of your soul's salvation. Still there is no subject in all the universe that a man ought to be so decided about as upon this, for there is no saying in all the vocabulary of human language more common and true than "in the midst of life we are in death." We are here to-day and gone to-morrow. Now if you feel, as doubtless you do, that you should give up all for Jesus, and become a religious man or woman, why confer with flesh and blood; why not make up your mind to this just the same as you do with regard to any earthly matter? For you cannot succeed in any earthly enterprise until your mind is made up to do it. You may study over the subject and revolve it in your mind, but that amounts to nothing. The man who is unstable in one thing will be unstable in other things. But here, above all places, in common with any and every other subject, if we are unstable we shall certainly be undecided. The great difficulty with men about to start in religion is this—that they are to give up this and that pleasure. But they lose sight of the remunerating power of Christianity. They forget what Jesus Christ has said—that no man left father and mother or brother or sister for His sake and the sake of the Gospel, that did not have all these, and in the world to come life everlasting. We make a great mistake when we suppose that if we embrace the religion of Jesus we must go about with our head down, like a bulrush, and sacrifice everything pleasurable and desirable in this life. The man who gives his heart to God, and gives it unhesitatingly, gets not only the favor and friendship of heaven, and by consequence the blessings of God which maketh rich and addeth no sorrow, but he secures to himself everything that he can desire, or is absolutely necessary. A King on a certain occasion called a favorite to whom he was indebted to his side and announced to him that he would grant him any request he should ask. Knowing that the promise would be fulfilled, and desiring the position of General of the army and also half of his Kingdom, he said to himself, "I will ask the King to give me his daughter in marriage, and if I get her I will get everything." He made his desires known to the King, and marriage with his daughter was the result. So that the man who gives his heart to God, and embraces the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, and, like Paul, confers not with the flesh and blood, not only is his soul saved in the way of love and salvation, but he has everything else bestowed. "For godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the love that now is, as well as that which is to come." And then, my dear unconverted friend, we can never tell you about religion; we can go all round and about it, but we cannot give you the secret until you taste yourself and see how good the Lord is. We are here to say to you that there are hidden joys and pleasures, and there are covered-up rewards in religion that you know nothing about. You don't see the kernel, you only see the shell. If I could let you into the hidden mysteries of the Christian religion, if I could let you taste a drop of the water of life, if I could let you feel one single pulsation of a child of God, oh! how soon you would say:

"His loveliness my soul had prepossessed,
And left no room for any other guest."

Oh! said Jesus, I have meat to eat that the world knows not of. You see the Christian in church, and the tear will start from his eye and the smile will play around his countenance, and you cannot interpret or account for it, for there is nothing in the eloquence of the preacher to call it forth. You don't understand it, but he does, and rejoices in the knowledge therein. A nobleman in England on a Christmas Day resolved that he would make his servants a present, and they were to determine which they would have, a beautifully-engrossed Bible or a £5 note. His groom took the money because his wife was sick; his gardener took the money because he could not read; his cook took the money because she possessed a Bible already, and the chamber-maid also took the money, because she was so occupied with her household duties that she had no time for its perusal. Finally the nobleman asked his little errand boy, Sammy, which he would prefer, the Bible or the money. The boy answered: "When my dead mother was alive I used to read the precious Bible to her, and in it I read that which was more valuable than wealth of gold and silver. Give me the book," said he. "I prefer the book to the money." The Bible had two clasps on it, and as Sammy unclasped it the first thing he saw was a gold coin, and as he turned over the leaves he found in every other leaf a bank note larger than the one the other servants received, and when they found out how their covetousness had ruined them, they perceived indeed, but too late, that Sammy had made the best choice. And so I am here to say to-day, not only from the teachings of this book, but from my own observation and experience, that the man who gives his heart to God gets everything else. He gets the money and the book, and the daughter, and the King, and all. Now, Paul's life was a life of religious decision. He made his choice and never faltered in it. No matter under what circumstances he was placed, Jesus Christ and Him crucified was to him the richest legacy and the brightest light that could illumine his pathway as he traveled through the wilderness to the land of God. But Paul's life was not only one of religious decision; it was marked by a solemn regard and care for his own personal salvation. I want to call my brothers' attention specially to this thought, that it was marked by a solemn regard and care for his own personal salvation. There are two dangers to every good, namely, zeal for doctrinal truth and native employment in the service of the Lord and Master. When we embrace a truth that we feel absolutely essential, we feel that there is no truth like it, and hence religious wars have been the more severe because the principle at stake, the object to be attained, and the principle to be got were absolutely essential. I believe that the doctrines which I believe are essential to a man's salvation. I believe that all the doctrines in this book are just as necessary to be believed and received in order to salvation as that I stand here. I feel now, and I have no doubt if the time were to arrive when the matter was to be put to the test, that I would stand it. I would burn for the truths of this book, and I believe you would, too. I believe there are women here who would go to the stake as readily, if not more so, than I for the truths of this book. When these doctrines are assailed we feel that it is our business and duty to defend them, and in defense of them before we know where we are we are apt to indulge in a spirit which the devil likes us to indulge in. In our very heat and force and fire to defend the truth we become strong and excited and say and do what we ought not do, and here the devil says, Where is your religion? That is not the spirit of Jesus. And that there he has the advantage, for we get on his ground. We get on the ground of disputation, which is one of the most dangerous grounds that a Christian can occupy. I have seen professors of religion become wonderfully excited in discussing the doctrine of sanctification. It begins innocently, as Eve looked at the forbidden fruit for it was beautiful, and she loved the beautiful as well as the true and the good; and it was not wrong for her to admire it, but the admiration led to the desire. So we may enter a discussion concerning sanctification or glorification or any other great truth, and before we are aware of it, we are at sea. So with zeal in the cause of God. How apt we are to forget our personal salvation in our efforts to promote the cause of Jesus among our fellow-men. One generous and impulsive man, when he gives his money freely, thinks that is all that is necessary for him to do. Another goes to the Sunday-school and considers the drudgery of teaching all that he is required to perform. Another attends a protracted religious meeting and is satisfied. And yet with all this devotion, they have not the first thought of their own personal salvation. I have seen men at church meetings whose hearts were on fire for the salvation of others, and if the preacher did not come and they did not have a good meeting, they went away dry and barren, because they had such a miserable time. No matter how good may be the utterances of the minister, if he only should the name of Jesus they ought to be happy. Paul defended the doctrines of the gospel. Paul was laborious, and no man put forth greater efforts than he did in the cause of Jesus; but still he took care of his own soul. He never lost sight of these things, and we hear him say, I keep my body under subjection, lest, in having preached to others, I must become a castaway. My dear brother, don't think that because you help support the Gospel, and because you are secretary of half a dozen societies, and because you labor and toil you will be saved. That won't save you. Now, my friends, let us talk pleasantly for a few moments. Do you remember the first six months after you were converted to God? Did you not feel every moment that you were in spiritual danger? Did you not feel that you ought to be watchful and prayerful and use all the means of grace to keep up constant and continuous communion with God? Did you not? You have had a consciousness of spiritual danger, and in all your dealings you felt that you were a member of the church, and a professor of religion, and that inured in you were qualities which needed persistent watching lest you backslide down the hill. You have felt that there was a spiritual danger, and oh! when the morning for the celebration of the sacrament arrived, how joyously you went to receive it and get new strength. At the public meetings you feel it makes you tremble when you get up to speak, but you feel better after it is over. When a man is going into the water he hates to make a plunge, but when he makes the plunge what an electric power and galvanic influence he feels through his whole system. Why, you have felt the spiritual danger, and when the class night and the night of prayer came you could not be kept away. They could not hire you to stay away; there was not money enough in New-York to keep you from your class. Why? Because you felt a spiritual danger; you felt that your profession and enjoyment required you to use all means to take care of your soul; you felt that to have communion with God was the gravest thing in the universe, and to keep this communion with God all effort was necessary. Yes, you may be an old minister or an elder, and have grown gray in the service of the Church, but that is nothing. How is it with you to-day? Do you feel this spiritual danger? My dear friend, if you supported this Church yourself, if you made the longest and the most eloquent and the most logical prayers of any man at meeting, if you were in the church every day at work, that would not save you. No, nothing but personal communion with God. There is a great difference between what you were ten years ago and what you are to-day. Now the prayer-meeting is no attraction. You have not been near the class-meeting in six months; and yet you would come to-morrow to the preacher, and you would ask a certificate showing that you were an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and make him lie and give it. You would go away and stigmatize the preacher, and say he was bad and very uncharitable if he did not write that you were an acceptable member of this Church when you were everything else in God Almighty's name but that. Now, Paul lived a life that was marked by a solemn regard and care for his own personal salvation. He defended its doctrine, and no man labored harder in its perpetuation. But Paul himself declared that he should have a personal influence with Jesus, and guard every avenue of his soul, that he might enjoy and maintain his constant peace of mind with God through Jesus Christ our Lord. I go to the prayer-meeting every Wednesday night, and every man who ought to be there is away. Go into the class-room, and the men who ought to be first when their names are called are away. Brethren, you and I have got to die, God Almighty only knows how soon, and I tell you these things will be daggers in your hearts and thorns in your pillows when earth and time will be no more, and you go the way of all the world. Watch others, but take care of your own soul if you want to go to Heaven. Don't let the weeds grow in your own soul while you attend to the gardens of others. One thought more. Paul's was not only a life of religious decision and a life marked by a solemn regard and care for his own soul, but it was a life of prayer. Poor cold-hearted philosophy asks the reason for the efficacy of prayer, and, in waiting for the answer, never prays at all, while the child of God puts by his petition, touches the golden sceptre and bears away the blessing. Now, this man Paul had the greatest natural and acquired ability for the work he performed; yet he rested not upon this, but looked to the power of the Almighty God, and prayed for himself, and asked the Church, wherever he went, to pray for him. His life was a life of prayer. But we have a higher sanction for prayer—even Jesus, in whom no guile could be found. His locks were often wet with the dew of the morning, and oh! how often did he watch the stars with his mountain prayer. Now, if Paul needed prayer, and Jesus needed prayer, how much more do we stand in need of it! Brethren, how many times a day do you pray? Once? What is the use of having your names on the Church roll to be professors of religion if you don't enjoy it. You may as well undertake to build a railroad to the moon, or attempt to stop an earthquake by placing your shoulder to the ground. I know this book is full of promises, but they are all conditional, and it positively declares that "for all things He will be inquired of by the house of Israel." Why don't you love the prayer-meeting and the class-meeting? We don't love the seasons of grace because we don't pray. It does not make any difference what we profess, but what we pray. I heard of an individual who got so big and good that he did not need to pray. He was better than Jesus, who needed to pray; but this man did not want it. It was a work of supererogation, and prayer was not a necessity for him. I heard a man say that. Paul was a man of prayer, and oh! brethren, think of what prayer has accomplished! Why, it has turned the course of rivers, and made the flinty rocks fountains of living waters. This book tells us that it has done these things; that it has muzzled the lion's jaw and interfered with the motion of the sun and moon, and compelled them to aid God's people. It has brought souls from eternity—yea, it has brought man from the bottom of the briny deep, and sent others in chariots of fire to heaven. We know the efficacy of prayer. When you bow at this altar, burdened with the guilt of sin, you call on God through Jesus Christ, and, imperfect as your prayer is, it went up to heaven and brought down a blessing. Oh! prayer, prayer, sweet hour of prayer! Oh, the dearest spot on earth is the family altar. This great and mighty and wonderful man, Paul—this man famed the world over, and will be through all eternity for the grandeur of his character and the sublimity of his teachings—this man was a man of prayer. What are your labors compared with what he accomplished, or what Daniel wrought? Yet Paul fought the whole world by prayer. By it they chained the strongest devils that ever roamed this earth of ours. "And the life which I now have in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me and who gave Himself for me." What was it that enabled him to live this life? It was prayer. He had the faith of a Christian, the faith which made him look upon Jesus as the only savior of sinners; faith in the infallible, unalterable Word of God, that faith which furnished the only legitimate atonement for sin. His sacrifice is the only sacrifice, and He gave Himself for us. Aye, there it is. He loved me, and gave Himself for me. If that was not in the Bible, brother, I could not believe it. What! He love me, a poor, miserable, vile, wretched, half-damned sinner? He love me, God's only begotten, and beloved Son? He not only loved me, but gave Himself for me. What a price to pay for such a poor miserable object! What is your money to the blood of Jesus? What is your toil to His sufferings? What are your sacrifices to those He endured? What is your relationship to the world to His as the Son of God? We talk about the money and labor we give, and the sacrifices we make; but think of the sacrifices of Him who gave Himself for you, and you will speak about it no more. I have to cry over my own meanness sometimes, and if there is anything I despise it is a mean man; and yet when I think of what I do, I say what is it to what Jesus has done? Still He loved me and gave Himself for me. Oh! men of intellect look at this! And how does this faith do this? It regenerates the soul as well as justifies, and creates within new feelings of joy and cheer. Brothers and sisters, you were very good when you first embraced the meeting; you lived a life of prayer and a life marked by a solemn regard and care for your own salvation; you lived a life of religious decision, because you were regenerated; the Holy Ghost was in your heart, and labor for Jesus was peace and rest. I have tried to utter the truth this morning, and I can't help whether you like it or not. My business is to proclaim the truth, yours to adopt or reject it on your responsibility. Suffer this word of exhortation, and remember the lessons contained in the text: "And the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me and who gave Himself for me."

A RICH MAN'S SON'S RUIN.

A few mornings ago Berry Amos, a Baltimore gambler, was fatally stabbed in a drinking-saloon in that city by Sam McDonald, son of a millionaire, who formerly owned Flora Temple. Amos and a companion were at the moment drinking together at the bar, and the murder is said to have been done out of mere wantonness. The murderer was besotted with liquor, and had a bowie-knife in his pocket. Rising from his seat, in alcoholic delirium, he singled his victim out simply because he was the tallest man of the crowd. There is said to have been no cause for quarrel between the two, and that it is not probable the drunken man cherished any malice whatever toward his victim or any other person in the saloon. The assassin's recent course of life, which rendered the commission of this deed possible, is briefly told by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* in these words:

"Sam McDonald was the son of a very wealthy man in Baltimore, whose family occupied the highest social position in that city. He himself was sent abroad to be educated, and spent several years at one of the schools in England. While still abroad his father died, leaving his fortune to be divided between his son and a daughter, his only children. Young McDonald's portion was something over $500,000, and with proper management would soon have advanced very greatly in value. Shortly after his father's death the young man attained his majority. The family residence, just out of Baltimore, was one of the most elegant in the country. Here, on the night of his twenty-first birthday, he gave a grand dinner to various friends in the city, and the celebration is said to have been carried out in a style of almost unparalleled magnificence. The spacious grounds were ablaze with light, and a fountain ran champagne in the yard. The night closed with an orgie of wine drinking, in which an amazing quantity was consumed. Thus he started out upon a career of dissipation which has hurried him in four years—he is now but twenty-five—to the horrible tragedy of last Wednesday night. Young McDonald at this age was an extraordinary specimen of manly beauty, and a most enjoyable companion. Shortly after he attained his majority he came to Terre Haute, Ind., on a visit. He returned to that pleasant city a few months afterward, bought him a farm in the vicinity, stocked it with the finest horses and cattle, and there inaugurated a series of dissipations which shocked the good little city to its centre. He was soon ostracized from the society of the town, and direful stories are told of the excesses into which he then plunged. There were two gamblers from the East whom he had brought West with him, and it is said that there were still more disreputable companions who lived in the same house with him. From this rendezvous he would take frequent hunting excursions into the neighboring prairies of Indiana and Illinois, the return to be always celebrated by a debauch. Wine flowed like water in this hunting lodge, as he called it, and cards followed the wine on the table. It was said, by those who professed to know, that young McDonald spent over $150,000 the first year he lived in Terre Haute. Here he has since lived, and we are told that most, if not all, of his original patrimony has been squandered. It was on a visit to Baltimore that this last fatal tragedy was enacted."

DEATH OF AN OLD JOURNALIST.

Mr. Theodore N. Parmelee, a well-known journalist, died at Branford, Conn., on the 3d inst., at the age of seventy years. He was a native of Connecticut, and learned the printing business in the office of the Middlesex *Gazette*, of which paper he became editor. Subsequently he acted as Washington correspondent of New-York papers, being one of the first to fill that position. Afterward he was connected with the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, and subsequent to that was the Secretary of Hon. Dean Richmond. Since the death of that gentleman he has resided in Connecticut, and has devoted his time mainly to the preparation of articles for magazines, embodying much of the interesting and valuable knowledge of political men and measures he acquired during his residence in Washington. These papers, published in *Harper's* and other monthlies, under the title of "Recollections of an Old Stager," have proved quite popular. He has been a sufferer, for a year or more, from acute chronic ills, which he bore with fortitude and resignation.

HOPE FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Washington *Chronicle* of the 4th inst. says: "We are credibly informed that a very large majority of the whites of South Carolina are willing to unite with the dominant party and elect honest, able men to office, irrespective of party lines, adopting a square Republican platform."

THE ACTON LIBRARY.

DEDICATION EXERCISES AT SAYBROOK, CONN. —SPEECHES BY MR. JACKSON S. SHULTZ, MR. JAMES C. CARTER, AND OTHERS.

The celebration of the Fourth of July in Saybrook, Conn., took quite a novel, and certainly a particularly agreeable, turn this year. This pleasant little town of the Connecticut Valley did not expend its enthusiasm in too much gunnery, and the occasion was not made memorable by burning an extraordinary quantity of fire-works. The Declaration of Independence was, of course, read, and was received with enthusiasm, but the particular feature of the celebration was the dedication of the Acton Library. The foundation of this library was laid a number of years ago by the organization of a ladies' circulating library; but definite shape was given to the project by Mr. Thomas C. Acton, who made over to Trustees a grant of land upon which to erect this institution. Besides devising this land for so laudable a purpose, Mr. Acton was chiefly instrumental in procuring funds for the erection of the building, and in collecting books, and so, in recognition of his deserving efforts in behalf of the community, it was named the Acton Library. The Fourth of July was deemed a suitable occasion upon which to inaugurate the institution, and, accordingly, it was dedicated with suitable ceremony, and the Building Committee handed it over to the Trustees to take charge of it for the benefit of the citizens of Saybrook. The building is situated on the main street of the town, just opposite the residence of Mr. Acton. It is quite a handsome little structure, exceedingly well suited for the purpose for which it is designed, and was built from the plans of Mr. Rich, architect, of New-York, at a cost of some $4,000. In addition to the library proper, the building has accommodation for a museum, and already the Trustees are in possession of the nucleus of an attractive collection. The number of volumes in the library at present is 1,600, but this will doubtless be speedily increased. A good many attractive features already belong to the institution. An old grant of the lands of Saybrook by the General Assembly under a charter of the time of Charles II. is among its curiosities, and a portrait of Rev. J. W. Hotchkiss, who was for sixty years minister of Saybrook, is regarded with much interest. It is painted by a local artist, whose repute did not extend far beyond his native place, but still it is admitted to be an admirable portrait of the aged minister. Mr. Hotchkiss was ordained over the First Church of Saybrook, Sept. 23, 1783, as associate Pastor with Rev. Mr. Hart, his father-in-law. Mr. Hart died July 11, 1784, in the seventy-second year of his age and forty-eighth of his ministry. Mr. Hotchkiss died March 31, 1844, in the eighty-first year of his age and sixtieth of his ministry. Thus the united ministry of father-in-law and son-in-law extended over 108 years. As a supplement to the picture is the old chair, with desk attached, in which Mr. Hotchkiss used to sit when he composed his sermons. Several of these, in his handwriting, are still extant, as well as the old Bible in which he used to mark his texts. In the museum is preserved some of the hair of Lady Alice Fenwick, who was the first white woman buried in the colony. She was interred within the inclosure of the Fort at Saybrook Point, but in the construction of the Connecticut Valley Railway the tomb was removed, and some of the lady's hair was found to be in good preservation after a sepulture of more than 200 years. The bones were subsequently reinterred in another grave, and the old tomb placed over them. Among the modern curiosities in connection with the Acton Library are two very beautiful cases, one of birds and the other of butterflies. There is a splendid variety of specimens in both instances, and they all belong to the locality.

The ceremony of dedicating the library was quite a simple one, but at the same time particularly interesting. Among gentlemen present or taking part in it were Rev. J. E. Heald, Rev. S. McCall, Rev. Dr. Zebriski, Mr. Thomas C. Acton, Mr. John Allen, Mr. Edwin Ayer, Mr. James C. Carter, Mr. Geo. H. Chapman, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, Mr C. Wagner. Mr. Stephen W. Kellogg, Congressman for the Second District of Connecticut, was to have taken part in the proceedings, but he was obliged to leave before they commenced. Father McGlynn, of New-York, was also to have been one of the speakers, but illness prevented him being present, and he sent a despatch apologizing for his absence. The speakers were Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, Mr. James C. Carter, and Mr. George H. Chapman, who is now eighty-five years of age, and whose ancestors for three generations have lived at Saybrook. Mr. John Allen submitted the report of the Building Committee, and presented the library to the Trustees, and Rev. J. E. Heald, who presided, accepted it in their behalf. The building was handsomely draped with flags, and the proceedings were regarded with wide interest by the good people of Saybrook.

The proceedings were opened by an invocation by Rev. Dr. McCall, asking God's blessing on the undertaking.

Mr. John Acton, nephew of Mr. Thomas C. Acton, then read the Declaration of Independence.

The report of the Building Committee was next submitted by Mr. John Allen. He said that on behalf of the Executive Committee he had a brief statement to make. It was known to them all that about twenty years ago the ladies of Saybrook established a circulating library, and that in 1870, when the Acton Library was organized, the ladies' library was united with it in trust for the people of Saybrook. On the 21st of November, 1872, the Executive Committee was appointed and empowered to procure plans and specifications for a public library building not to exceed in cost $2,500. It was found, however, that the plans within that limit of cost were unsatisfactory to the committee, but others were procured, and at a meeting of the association held on the 8th of December, 1873, the resolution was rescinded fixing the limit of cost at $2,500, and the limit extended to $4,000. Plans were selected in accordance with this arrangement, Mr. Rich, of New-York, was chosen as architect, and the contract was given to Messrs. Shepherd & Dennison, of Saybrook, by whom the work was done. He should state that the association and the community generally were indebted for the site of the building to Mr. Thos. C. Acton, whose deed, which he had in his hand, gave it over absolutely to the citizens. He now begged to hand it over to the President, Rev. Mr. Heald, in trust for the citizens.

Rev. Mr. Heald, on the part of the Board of Trustees, accepted the gift, and in their name returned thanks to Mr. Acton for the generous interest he had taken in the welfare of the community. He also thanked the Building Committee for the faithful manner in which they had discharged the duty assigned them; and in reference to the ladies, of whom mention had been made, he said that they were deserving of all honor. He was not permitted to mention their names on that occasion, but he would at least say that it was their hands that laid the foundations of the work just accomplished, and as it frequently happened in the order of things, it remained for others to build upon the foundation which they had laid. (Applause.)

Mr. George H. Chapman was next introduced, and was received with applause. He bespoke the excuses of those present if everything he might say should not be correct. If he were called upon to write a speech he felt that he might do better, but he did not place much value on his extempore speaking. He was, he said, in the providence of God, the only survivor of one of the ancestors of the town, whose name appeared in the charter of Connecticut. Mr. Chapman gave a humorous description of the progress of libraries in Saybrook, illustrating it by reading extracts from the inventories of his ancestors' libraries. He started with that of his great-grandfather, whose entire library, as carefully noted in the inventory, amounted in value to the sum of nineteen shillings, and this exclusive of some matters not coming strictly within the description of literature. Nathaniel Chapman, his grandfather, was an improvement upon his progenitor, for his library was valued at £3 9s. 6d., and included a Bible, which was set down as valued for the sum of thirty-six shillings. His father, Elisha Chapman, fell off from this standard, for his library was only worth $6 27. It contained, among other books, a copy of Morse's Geography, to which he believed he himself was indebted for the knowledge that the earth was round. These were the only libraries that he found in 240 years in that community. Referring to the growth of intelligence in late years, he asked what were our ideas down to 200 years ago? Even Columbus believed that the earth was the shape of a pear, and Galileo, although he published the true system of the world's belonging to the sun, was set down as a visionary, and had to recant. The history of the world indicated unmistakable progress. Even the Greeks built a temple which was as much superior to the temple of Solomon as was the temple of Solomon to the rickety old Court-house at New-Haven, [laughter,] yet this temple was altogether under the control of Jupiter. The Greeks, with all their enlightenment, had their hosts of gods and goddesses. They had Calliope, that sang of heroes, and Clio, the muse of history, and Euterpe, the goddess of mimics and mimicry, and Melpomene, that presided over melancholy and woe. She was the goddess that corresponded to Florence Nightingale, [laughter,] and Terpsichore and the rest. They, however, were not, he said, ruled by ancient gods and goddesses, and, in conclusion, he trusted that this library would long be a blessing to them that gave it, and to the community.

Miss Agnes Acton here read a poem which was specially written for the occasion by Mr. George W. Bungay.

Mr. James W. Carter next delivered an address. He recalled the prophetic utterance of John Adams, of Massachusetts, in reference to the celebration of the Fourth. They, however, had no cannons, no bonfires, no illuminations, and yet, he asked, in what more acceptable form could they celebrate the day than by a dedication to that cause to which America must look for its support—the cause of popular education and popular enlightenment? What, he wondered, would their ancestors say if they could visit us now and witness the liberty and toleration which existed? What would they think if they could see the Catholic priest—he would have been there if possible—and the Unitarian from Massachusetts, and the clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, &c., and Dutchmen from New-York, all standing kindly together in this Saybrook community. He believed that the dedication of this library showed the estimate which they put on education, but he asked permission to say that now that they had got a library, they should foster and maintain it. They should fill its shelves with the best treasures their means could procure in literature, science, and art. It should be their aim not merely to foster and increase it, but to use it, to resort to it, and make it one of their chief sources of satisfaction. They should be guided by the examples of the great men whom literature held up for their honor and admiration, men whose lives had closed in honor. It was idle, he said, to look for examples among living characters, and in this connection instanced the fact of two Police Commissioners having been tried and sentenced for violating laws which they were bound to protect. If, he said, they made the use of the library which he suggested; if they sustained, fostered, and protected it, they would turn it to the public advantage, and make it a private blessing to the whole community.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz was next introduced. He said that on each returning Sabbath day the people all over the country, and particularly in New-England, assembled together in their usual places of worship to consider their religious duties—their relations to their Maker and to themselves. This duty performed suggested that once in each year, and on this glorious political Sabbath day, all the people should assemble to consider their political duties, or their relations and obligations to the State. Not one word too much had been said of the patriotism and unselfish service performed by that glorious band of men whom they were wont to call fathers. They did their work nobly and well. With the lights which they had, with the experience to which they had recourse, the result of their deliberations was most wonderful. They did indeed lay the foundations of a new structure. These foundations were truly laid plumb and deep. But it was no disparagement to the labors of these men to say that they did not complete the structure. They only pretended to lay the corner-stone, although they did indeed indicate the general principles on which the structure should proceed. They drew the general plan, but left the specifications and detail work for other hands. These other minds and hands were theirs. To them, then, was committed the task of carrying forward the work which they begun. He said carry forward, for even to them was not committed the task of finishing the work. No one generation could do the work of its successor. The responsibilities of political life were, in this respect, the same as those of all our relations and duties. They pertained to the hour, the day, the life in which we live. It was idle to ask men at the present time to defer to judgments formed under other circumstances. As well might one inquire about the opinion of some of the old settlers of Connecticut about their present railroad policy. They could have no idea about a matter that did not exist, and very much of public policy of the present day is based upon institutions not then contemplated. Mr. Schultz, in the course of his remarks, severely censured those people who say that they do not care for politics, and advocated the proposition that it is a fatal error for men to eschew politics. Every man, he maintained, should be a politician, but never a partisan. He took for example the case of the grangers of the West. The railways put the freight at such a price that the farm products had no value. He submitted that when the railways put up a job like this there was a wrong as great as any of Diocletian's to be redressed. It was said about the Erie Railway that they had an oil district from which they brought the oil at a nominal rate to the exclusion of everything else. If he was right in his views, he believed the time would come when the General Government would have to intervene and settle questions between the States. On the subject of universal suffrage he thought that in the City of New-York, and in such large corporations, it was a failure. In reference to the library, Mr. Schultz said that a library of itself did no good unless the instruments in it were properly used, just as a box of tools would not erect a house unless they were properly applied. In conclusion he advised the young people to organize for the support and maintenance of the library which had been placed at their disposal.

The Doxology was then sung and the proceedings terminated.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

DECISION OF THE TAX CASE IN ITS FAVOR—NEARLY $600,000 INVOLVED.

The New-York Central Railroad tax case has just been tried at the term of the United States Circuit Court held at Canandaigua, Judge Wallace presiding, and has terminated in a verdict for the company to the amount of $594,002 89. The facts of the case are these: Dec. 19, 1868, the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company passed a resolution authorizing the issue to the stockholders of certain interest certificates to the amount of eighty per cent. of the capital stock of the company—that being the percentage of former earnings expended in the construction and equipping of the road—these certificates being payable only out of the future earnings of the company. Collector Lathrop, of Albany, on the 3d of March, 1870, four months after the New-York Central Railroad Company had been consolidated with the Hudson River Railroad Company, made an assessment against the New-York Central Railroad Company of $1,151,800 on account of these certificates, and $1,000 in addition as a penalty for not making return. An appeal was taken to Gen. Pleasonton, then Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and he having obtained the opinion of the Solicitor of the department, decided that the tax must be paid. Subsequently, however, he appointed a commission to investigate the case, and by this a unanimous report was made that "the distribution of these certificates did not create a liability to tax, and therefore that the company is not liable to the assessment from which it has appealed." This report was made to Hon. J. W. Douglass, then the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and he, too, disregarded the reports of the Solicitor and the commission, and insisted that the tax must be paid, but reduced the amount to $450,720, instead of $1,152,800 before demanded. The company refused to pay, and the Collector seized its rolling stock in West Albany, when the tax was paid under protest. The object of the suit just decided was to recover back the moneys so extorted from the company, and Judge Wallace directed the verdict for the plaintiff in the whole amount claimed, on the ground that the issuing of the certificates was not a dividend taxable under the tax, because the certificates were not payable out of anything on hand capable of division, but out of future earnings which might never be realized, and out of those earnings only at the pleasure of the company, and because it was not possible to deduct the tax from them.

A BROTHER'S LIFE SAVED.

The Plymouth (Mass.) *Old Colony Memorial* has the following account of an act of heroism: "On Tuesday afternoon last, when a sudden storm occurred, Mr. Oscar Marsh, of Duxbury, assistant keeper, was in charge of Plymouth Upper Light-house, which stands just outside the harbor. Just before the squall Mr. Henry Marsh, a brother of Oscar, came near the light in his sail-boat and had a conversation with Oscar. Immediately after leaving, and when in mid-channel, between the light-house and Dick's Flat, the squall struck his boat, which was at once thrown down, the ballast shifted, and she remained upon her beam ends. Oscar saw the accident from the light, but was apparently without means of assistance, the only boat in the vicinity being a small dory anchored some forty yards from the light. Meanwhile, Henry had crawled upon the exposed portion of the boat, where he clung for life, the water rising rapidly, the wind meeting the tide and causing a short, combing sea. A moment, and Oscar had made up his mind. He first lit the light-house lamps, that they might be in readiness in case of any accident to himself. Then stripping off all his clothes, he lashed a pair of oars to his back, and leaping from the building into the water, now raging with the full force of the sudden gale, he started to swim for his dory. It was a toilsome service, but at last safely performed, and soon after he was alongside the wreck, but not a moment too soon to save his brother from his perilous position. Taking Henry into the dory, almost helpless from exhaustion, they strove to save the sail-boat, and finally succeeded in towing her into a safe anchorage, with the loss of only an oar and rudder. The whole performance occupied about an hour of time, and at its conclusion both brothers were saved from death, and in the light-house, nearly prostrated with the long exposure and severe exertion."

HOW THEY ECONOMIZE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston *Globe* presents the following as worthy of inquiry: "There is much talk in the State House of that feature of the Appropriation bill which did not pass, which appropriated $750 for Mr. F. B. Sanborn as Acting Secretary of the Board of State Charities. Dr. Prentice, the able Chief Clerk of that office, who received about $1,700 per annum, and served long and faithfully in the office, was discharged as a measure of economy by the board as soon as Mr. Andrews was appointed Secretary. His salary for three months would have been $425, and it is said that it is a queer economy to appropriate $750 for an acting Secretary, when the work would have been more thoroughly done at $425. The comments on this action are very numerous, and it is said by men familiar with the office that Mr. Sanborn has not been in the office long enough to have scored the working hours of two weeks during the time mentioned. It is also stated that the Governor is the only authority which can designate an acting Secretary, and he has made no such appointment. The board can designate a clerk at its meetings, but not appoint an acting Secretary and establish his salary. We presume these statements can hardly be true, because Mr. Sanborn always writes so fervently and honestly against all forms of salary-grabbing that there must be some mistake in his case. However, they do talk these things in the State-house, and they do say that he has been slashing around in the office and among State institutions with a forty-horse-power of energy with only one horse-power of authority. It is not to be presumed, however, that he would ask for $750 without rendering an equivalent, and, as the money was not appropriated, there will be ample time, next year, to investigate the matter."

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

HOW IT WAS TESTED—OFFICIAL REPORT OF CAPT. EADS.

The final test of the strength of the St. Louis bridge was made on the 2d inst. under the supervision of Capt. J. B. Eads, the chief engineer. He was assisted by Col. Henry Flad, Oscar Scheultze, Messrs. Klemm, Varrelman, Schmidt, Cooper, and Devon, with ten assistants, and Mr. Schaler Smith, of the Baltimore Bridge Company, and Mr. D. Walter Katte, of the Keystone Bridge Company. Col. H. B. Carrington, United States Army, Professor of Dynamic Engineering at Wabash College, was also present, and expressed his satisfaction at the result of the tests. At a given signal there were fourteen locomotives ready to obey the command of Capt. Eads and Col. Flad and their assistants. At about 10 o'clock seven locomotives, crowded with people on pilot, cab, and tender, moved in a body, coupled together, and ascended the approach, and when arriving on the two 56-feet spans over Front street and the levee, east of the abutment pier, they halted, and by a signal notified the other caravan of seven iron horses to come up to the rack, and they followed up and the test was begun in earnest.

The following is Capt. Eads' summary of the result of tests made upon the Illinois and St. Louis bridge with fourteen locomotives:

"Seven locomotives were placed upon one track of each span. This produced a deflection of 2½ inches on centre span and 2⅛ inches on each side span. Seven locomotives were then placed on each track of the west approach, and both trains of locomotives, fourteen in all, were moved out abreast and simultaneously over each one of the three spans. The locomotives weighed from 35 to 51 tons, averaging 40 tons each, making 560 tons in all. The two trains thus formed were stopped on each span, and the effects of this load carefully noted. The deflection of the middle span was 3½ inches; of each side span, 3 inches. The two trains moving abreast upon each arch was the severest possible test to produce distortion of the curve of each arch. Ten locomotives were then coupled together, and these were run over each track on each side of each arch of the entire bridge, covering the entire track of each span, and throwing the whole weight of the train, 400 tons, on one side of each span. This test was applied to each side of the bridge, and produced the severest twisting strain to which each arch can be subjected. The vertical deflection produced by this test on the centre span was two and one-half inches. The locomotives thus coupled were run at a speed of ten miles per hour. The local traffic on the upper roadway of the bridge was uninterrupted during the progress of the tests. Various other observations in detail were made, noting the effects of the load on the arches as it entered upon and left the different spans, but this possesses no special interest to the general public. The result of the tests agrees almost exactly with the theoretical computations previously made, and the whole trial proved eminently satisfactory. The instruments failed to detect any side motion whatever during the tests."

THE CONSUMPTION OF HORSE-FLESH IN EUROPE.

In an article contributed to a recent number of the *Economiste Français* M. Husson, of the Institute, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which summarizes M. Husson's article, furnishes much curious information respecting the trade in horse-flesh, which has not only attained considerable dimensions in Paris, but, as he tells us, is actually more profitable than the ordinary butcher's business. Notwithstanding M. Geoffroy Saint-Hiliare's advocacy of hippophagy, it seems to have been in Germany that the first shop was established for the sale of horse-flesh. At least, M. Husson informs us that the slaughtering of horses for food began at Munich so long ago as 1859. Between that year and 1870 there were slaughtered in that city 3,905 horses, being at the rate of 325 per annum. At Berlin horseflesh did not appear to have come into use until 1865, but from that date to 1872 the number of horses killed for food amounted to 25,873, or at the rate of 3,234 per annum. At Berlin, however, only about a quarter of the flesh actually yielded is eaten. The consumption is therefore by no means so large as from these figures it would at first sight seem to be. Indeed, according to M. Husson's estimate, the quantity consumed annually does not quite reach sixteen tons. With regard to the consumption in Vienna statistics are almost entirely wanting. In 1867 there were in that city two horse butchers, and five shops where horseflesh was sold. In 1870 the number of butchers had increased to eight and the retail shops to thirteen. We are not told how the figures stand now.

It will be seen that the consumption of horse-flesh is spreading to most, if not all, of the great towns of Germany. Yet the meat does not seem to find much favor with the body of the people. In France it is used to a much greater extent. In the latter country it is dressed in as many different ways as beef—roast, baked, hashed, stewed, and fried as steak. But it is in the form of sausage that it is most largely consumed, and in this shape its use is by no means confined to Paris. Indeed, one of the largest factories for the making of sausages from horse-flesh is situate at Beaucaire, in the Gard. During last year no fewer than 500 horses were manufactured into sausages at that establishment. Beside the flesh, the tongue, brain, and liver of horses are sold as delicacies, and even the fat, we are told, is converted into a kind of butter. In consequence of the growth of the taste for horse-flesh the price of worn-out horses has risen enormously of late, miserable animals which a few years ago the knackers were able to buy for £1 now costing £2. Animals fit for food fetch from £5 to £6. Of course it must not be said that it is only horses which are past work that are slaughtered for the butcher's shop. At the same time, however, M. Husson assures us that every precaution is taken to prevent unsound beasts from being used as food. In Paris the horses must be slaughtered either at the municipal abattoir in the Boulevard de l'Hôpital or at a private abattoir at Pantin, and each of them is inspected by a veterinary surgeon before being slaughtered, and again before the flesh is allowed to be offered for sale. Mules and asses are also eaten, and their flesh, though firmer than that of the horse, is said to be more delicate. On the first day of the present year there were in Paris forty-eight shops open for the sale of the flesh of horses, mules, and asses. Most of the butchers slaughtered the animals they sold, but some few buy the meat by the piece, like the smaller dealers in other kinds of meat. The customers of these shops, according to M. Husson, belong neither to the well-to-do nor to the indigent classes. Generally speaking, they are either clerks with small salaries, or work-people with families. As a rule, the price of the meat is about half the price of beef. The inferior parts fetch from twenty to thirty centimes the half-kilogramme, which but very slightly exceeds the pound avoirdupois, and the best parts range from a franc to a franc and a quarter. Even these prices, high as they seem, have lately been passed; and yet so dear are beef and mutton that the demand for horse-flesh continues to increase. From unpublished official documents to which M. Husson has access, he finds that in the latter half of 1866 the number of horses consumed in Paris was 830. In the following year this number was about trebled, and during 1868 and 1869 the consumption remained nearly stationary. In the first nine months of 1870, however, there was a considerable increase, the number of horses, mules, and asses eaten reaching 3,668, or nearly 1,000 more than during the whole of the previous year. But in the following nine months, the period, that is, of the two sieges, the consumption, as the reader will be prepared to learn, was multiplied eleven times. The number of these animals then eaten reached 44,648. The taste for this kind of meat thus acquired has not been entirely lost. The number of these animals consumed in 1872 was more than double the number of 1869; while the number last year, 8,977, was not far short of treble the consumption of the year before the war. Altogether, the number of horses, mules, and asses consumed in Paris in the seven years and a half for which M. Husson gives statistics amounts to 73,655. The net weight of meat furnished by these animals amounts to 13,278 tons. From these figures M. Husson calculates that the eaters of horse-flesh in Paris, in the two years that preceded the war, numbered about 5,000. Last year he is of opinion that they exceeded 17,000. He arrives at these figures in the following manner: The persons who eat horse-flesh, he tells us, are nearly all adults, and they use no other kind of flesh. Their daily consumption may, therefore, be assumed to be 250 grammes. If this assumption be correct, a simple sum in multiplication and division will give the results arrived at above.

A LONG-LOST BROTHER.

A Tennessee paper of recent date relates the following real case of long-lost brother, as it phrases it: "On the Somerville train a middle-aged man of fine proportions, apparently a total stranger, was observed. He had in his possession several specimens of rich silver ore, and when the train stopped several gentlemen surrounded him and commenced examining his ores. In a casual conversation it was ascertained that his name was Johnson; that he once resided in Fayette County; that he was just from his home on the Texas frontier, and that he was on his way to Somerville after an absence from his old home and separation from his family of twenty-three years. When he left there was not a railroad in West Tennessee. While he was speaking of the changes that marked every portion of the county, Mr. David Johnson, of Grand Junction, boarded the train, and also made an examination of the stranger's ores. In a moment his eyes left the precious metals and became fastened on the stranger with a bewildered, anxious expression, which soon attracted the attention of the bystanders. To relieve the evident suspense some one remarked, 'you two ought to be related.' For the first time the attention of the stranger was aroused and the eyes of the brothers—for brothers they were—met for the first time in twenty-three years. The younger of the two was a mere boy when they separated so many years ago—the other was a full-grown man. Mr. J. W. Johnson is now the owner of 4,000 acres of land in the rich mining districts on the frontier of Texas and is in a prosperous condition."

THE MILL RIVER DISASTER.

FULL TEXT OF THE VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE, MILL OWNERS, ENGINEERS, AND CONTRACTORS ALL CENSURED.

The Coroner's jury on the Mill River disaster reached the conclusion of its labors at Northampton, Mass., on Friday afternoon last. It had been in session twelve days, and examined forty-two witnesses. The following is its verdict:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, HAMPSHIRE ss.—An inquisition taken at the Town Hall in Williamsburg, in the County of Hampshire on the 20th day of May in the year 1874, and continued by adjournment at the Court-house in Northampton, in said county, on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th 29th, and 30th days of said month of May, and on the 13th, 29th, and 30th days of June, and 2d and 3d days of July in said year, before Ansel Wright, one of the special Coroners of said County of Hampshire, upon the view of the body of John Atkinson, there lying dead by the oaths of the jurors, whose names are hereunto subscribed; who, being sworn to inquire on behalf of said Commonwealth, when, how, and by what means said Atkinson came to his death, upon their oaths do say that said John Atkinson came to his death by drowning in Mill River, in said Williamsburg, on Saturday, the 16th day of May, 1874, at about eight of the clock in the forenoon, during a sudden rise or overflow of said Mill River, caused by the breaking away of the dam of the Williamsburg reservoir, situated on said Mill River, in said Williamsburg, about three miles north-east from the upper village of said town and belonging to the Mill River and Williamsburg Reservoir Company.

And the jurors further say that the breaking away of said dam was the natural and inevitable result of the great and manifest delinquency of the several parties who were concerned in originating, planning, constructing, and approving for use the said dam and reservoir, not excepting the Legislature itself, under whose authority the reservoir company acquired its chartered privileges.

And, I. The delinquent Legislature: In the judgment of the jurors, the Commonwealth, through its law-makers, assumed a large share of the responsibility for this disaster when, in 1865, it granted a charter to William Skinner, Joel Hayden, Lewis Bodman, and others, with full corporate powers and privileges for the construction of a dam 45 feet in height, flowing a basin of 104 acres, holding about 600,000,000 gallons of water, and overhanging, at an altitude of from 350 to 800 feet, eight prosperous villages within a distance of eleven miles, the nearest being three miles distant, with no safeguard or guarantees for the security of life and property below than such as might depend on the self-interest or will of a private citizen. Indeed, our statute law, as it has stood for many years, has been calculated to repel rather than invite a careful scrutiny of works like the Williamsburg dam, for while it provides that any person who fears the destruction of his property or of a highway from an unsafe reservoir may call out the County Commissioners for an examination, yet, if his fears are not indorsed by the Commissioners, he is to be mulcted with the costs and expenses of the whole proceeding. In view of the utterly inadequate legislation on this subject, and the desolation and ruin in the case before us, it is to be hoped the Legislature, if it cannot provide indemnity for the past, will at least, by prompt and stringent action, insure security for the future.

II. As to the proprietors of the reservoir: In the judgment of the jurors, while it is evident that the proprietors as a body consulted far less for the safety and security of the lives and property of the inhabitants below the dam than for reducing the cost of construction to the minimum figure, nevertheless they cannot but regard those owners who acted in the capacity of a Building Committee as especially responsible for the breaking away of the dam. They had little or no experience in similar undertakings. They adopted the plan upon which the structure was built because of its low price. They either entirely overruled or but partially followed the advice of the engineers whom they consulted on points vital to the strength of the dam. From parsimony or some other unaccountable motive, they were led at an early stage of the work to wholly dispense with the services of the only engineer in their employ at all competent to superintend and guard the construction at all points. When, in the progress of the work, signs of insecurity in the earth-work were pointed out to the committee, such as the action of hidden springs and the sloughing off of the banks, they either but half applied the remedy or ignored the danger altogether, and finally the recorded vote of the proprietors that counsel should be consulted and all necessary steps taken for relieving the owners from individual liability in case the dam should fail and damage and disaster follow, is speaking evidence that self-interest, and not the welfare of the community, dictated the action of this company.

III. As to the engineers: In the judgment of the jurors, there was no engineering connected with the work which does not reflect equal discredit on the party employing and the party employed. The only engineer by profession employed was Julius Fenn, who, upon his own admission, regarded himself as but the mere attorney or agent of the proprietors, yielding his own judgment on points of safety, and accommodating the specifications for the dam to the requirements of his unskilled employers. The specifications, moreover, as finally drawn by him, were ambiguous in terms and defective in details. They failed to require the constant supervision of the work by a competent engineer, and were entirely inadequate for a substantial and durable structure. Mr. Fenn's services, such as they were, terminated with the location of the dam, the draft of specifications and some slight attention to the preparation for the superstructure. Mr. Eugene C. Gardner, who succeeded him (by profession a surveyor and architect,) had no experience or fitness as an engineer, and, as a witness before the jury, claimed that he was employed merely to compute, from time to time, the amount of work done and payments due. The jurors find, however, that he was the only superintendent or engineer after Mr. Fenn employed for any purpose by the proprietors, and they further find and declare, as their judgment, that the entire active work on the dam, from the first breaking of ground for the foundation to the completion of the job, was without an hour's attendance of a competent and watchful engineer.

IV. As to the contractors: In the judgment of the jurors the contractors were guilty of great and manifest delinquency in executing the work required of them, even under the specifications as drafted. The space required by the specifications to be cleared of all soft earth, roots, and vegetable matter within thirty feet each side of the central wall down to a hard foundation, was found (upon a view taken by the jurors in the presence of the contractors) permeated with fragments of roots, rootlets, and fibrous substance throughout much of the original swamp bottom, as it was left by the contractors. The surface soil was here removed only to the depth of a single furrow. More than this, the laying of the foundation of the central wall with large bowlders, supported by small pinning stones, resting on the original soft earth, and the imperfect grouting, with excessively poor grout, of large sections of the wall, sometimes 20 feet long by 5 feet high and 5 feet wide, from a grouting box stationed at a single point—all these, with many other evidences of want of thoroughness in preparing the foundations and erecting the superstructure of the dam, corroborated by the large profit confessedly made on the job, satisfy the jurors that the contractors, Joel L. Bassett and Emory B. Wells, did not faithfully execute the work contracted for according to the true intent of the specifications.

V.—As to the County Commissioners, who put their approval to the structure in question: In the judgment of the jurors, the Legislature intentionally devolved upon the Board of County Commissioners, when acting upon such an application as was made in the present case, a duty and responsibility of the gravest character. By the statutes of the Commonwealth, the County Commissioners have the fullest power to take all necessary steps for most thoroughly examining and testing a reservoir dam. If they are not themselves engineers and experts, they have authority to call to their aid engineers and experts capable of giving them reliable advice. They are expressly authorized to assess the necessary expense of their examination upon the applicant, if his application shall prove needless, and upon the proprietors of the reservoir in case the structure shall be found defective. They have power to tear down, make alterations and make safe, or cause the same to be done by the owners thereof, and the statutes give to the Supreme Court full jurisdiction to compel the proprietors to comply with every requirements of the County Commissioners. The jurors are therefore unable to view the action of the County Commissioners in examining and accepting this reservoir dam in any other light than as a superficial discharge of a most important duty. The statute contemplates a most thorough examination and inquiry, and the testimony of the Commissioners makes it apparent that no such examination or inquiry was made. No evidence was taken concerning the work except such as was given by the proprietors, who were present. The contractors were not called or inquired of as to how and in what manner the dam was constructed. No engineers having skill and experience with such structures were examined to aid the Commissioners in arriving at a right and safe decision. In short, though they made three separate views of the dam, and ordered specific repairs, the evidence shows that these examinations were not thorough nor in conformity to the law; and with these facts before the jury, they are forced to conclude that not a little of the responsibility for this terrible disaster rests with these officers.

In testimony whereof said Special Coroner and the jurors of this inquest have hereunto set their hands the 3d day of July aforesaid—Hiram Nash, one of the jurors, dissenting from so much of said verdict as refers to the Legislature.

ANSEL WRIGHT, Special Coroner.

Enos Parsons, Foreman; Hiram Nash, George W. Hubbard, John Mayher, W. M. Trow, S. G. Hubbard, jurors.

ARREST OF E. M. YERGER.

Col. E. M. Yerger, ex-rebel, formerly of Jackson, Miss., was arrested in Baltimore on Friday night last, on the charge of embezzlement of $20,000 from J. H. Maddox, formerly of Virginia, but of late doing business in Baltimore. Yerger was locked up in one of the cells, and remained confined during the night, notwithstanding the efforts of friends to secure a release. The warrant for his arrest was issued by Justice Hagerty, on the oath of J. H. Maddox, who stated that he had given Yerger, as his attorney, $20,000 in securities some time since, for which, as he alleges, he had a receipt. It having come to his knowledge, as he alleges, that Yerger had sold the bonds, he asked payment, which was refused. Of course this accusation was only an ex parte statement. Yerger has been living in Baltimore several years, having come from Mississippi to engage in the publication of a Democratic paper, which he made so violently partisan that it survived but a very short time even in that city.

THE NORTH-WEST.

THE MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

LARGE INCREASE IN THE RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN—UPWARD MOVEMENT IN THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, June 30, 1874.

In a letter to THE TIMES last November, I took occasion to express the opinion that, however unfavorably the manufacturing community East might be affected by the September panic of 1873, the great North-west, thanks to the boundless grain crops of last season, would find no difficulty in weathering the storm. That my prediction has been completely fulfilled no one will undertake to deny. An open Winter, such as I thought very probable at that time, did follow, and the leading railways east and west of Milwaukee experienced less difficulty in transporting grain and produce to the seaboard than at any previous Winter in their history. The scarcity of snow in some localities, it is true, interfered materially at times with the marketing of grain by the farmers of the North-west, but this was more than compensated for by the mild temperature, permitting the almost uninterrupted progress of out-door labor, while the absence of moisture left the country highways in a comparatively passable condition for the free movements of wagons, and the result was, as mentioned above, an uninterrupted and unusually heavy movement of breadstuffs and provisions eastward. The supply of currency has been uniformly good, and business has suffered no restriction on account of any real or fancied scarcity of the circulating medium, while the flow of greenbacks westward has been uninterrupted during the entire Winter and Spring months. The movement of flour and wheat to and from this point since the 1st of January exhibits a gratifying increase over that of 1873, as will be seen by reference to the following brief statement giving the weekly receipts and shipments of these commodities:

RECEIPTS

Week ending.	Flour, bbls. 1874.	Flour, bbls. 1873.	Wheat, bushels. 1874.	Wheat, bushels. 1873.
Jan. 3	14,185	7,309	238,482	123,727
Jan. 10	33,884	10,391	533,865	107,075
Jan. 17	34,785	12,376	427,931	132,653
Jan. 24	32,810	10,059	383,567	161,421
Jan. 31	31,868	10,226	369,266	121,025
Feb. 7	26,835	11,193	373,390	117,761
Feb. 14	32,516	13,090	480,134	191,172
Feb. 21	33,124	6,124	476,680	185,013
Feb. 28	27,665	6,464	262,437	200,054
March 7	34,640	5,659	260,284	134,198
March 14	25,522	7,922	179,197	144,690
March 21	25,164	58,865	209,064	224,796
March 28	17,942	13,067	124,405	102,098
April 4	35,884	20,391	308,267	121,295
April 11	43,801	19,334	418,569	63,767
April 18	36,472	18,510	308,787	69,763
April 25	32,563	25,566	463,552	94,627
May 2	36,747	27,811	606,528	234,435
May 9	42,450	32,907	718,763	299,785
May 16	45,932	37,832	808,316	456,954
May 23	38,290	37,076	731,513	646,988
May 30	41,470	34,008	1,121,125	786,102
June 6	37,617	39,668	1,042,077	792,147
June 13	36,678	37,135	760,490	844,176
June 20	30,271	36,059	628,500	888,242
June 27	28,454	21,224	890,381	848,329
Total	857,569	574,245	13,124,640	8,195,893

SHIPMENTS.

Week ending	Flour, bbls. 1874.	Flour, bbls. 1873.	Wheat, bushels. 1874.	Wheat, bushels. 1873.
Jan. 3	18,660	4,104	92,290	2,436
Jan. 10	52,771	12,090	256,370	6,320
Jan. 17	45,105	8,391	235,975	4,435
Jan. 24	50,050	14,643	268,260	3,220
Jan. 31	35,493	16,030	239,375	8,720
Feb. 7	40,980	12,164	135,900	5,362
Feb. 14	44,575	7,642	236,130	2,200
Feb. 21	45,250	7,109	321,272	9,760
Feb. 28	40,865	10,802	324,900	4,320
March 7	45,863	9,592	163,470	10,067
March 14	30,565	11,727	196,660	12,593
March 21	39,037	66,037	213,336	40,961
March 28	36,696	37,170	145,275	28,170
April 4	49,196	50,769	128,005	29,820
April 11	46,171	32,358	202,880	55,174
April 18	46,249	29,331	221,377	38,184
April 25	43,962	24,017	1,232,136	137,010
May 2	55,655	31,600	633,242	373,075
May 9	46,662	45,841	772,501	602,969
May 16	65,660	49,262	1,121,065	1,156,898
May 23	54,978	57,774	977,020	794,863
May 30	51,473	46,061	1,005,520	680,074
June 6	41,162	48,965	1,193,748	853,767
June 13	52,973	49,940	749,932	838,163
June 20	39,982	36,035	852,579	862,979
June 27	38,308	45,250	760,804	839,054
Total	1,146,945	774,529	12,673,898	7,399,634

These tables show an enormous increase—nearly five million bushels of wheat and three hundred thousand barrels of flour in the receipts. The shipments have been correspondingly large under the steady demand from England, and the Continent of Europe, Liverpool being supplied chiefly with American wheat. That our city mills have not been idle, notwithstanding the relatively high price of wheat as compared with the manufactured product, will be seen by reference to the excess of shipments of flour over the receipts to the extent of about three hundred thousand barrels. A larger portion than usual has been exported directly to Liverpool and London through the medium of a leading New-York house, and one of our largest flouring mills, with a capacity for turning out 150,000 barrels annually has confined its operations almost exclusively to manufacturing flour for the English market. The sales of that mill have sometimes reached twenty thousand barrels in one month, all for that particular market and at relatively better prices than could be obtained either here, in Chicago, or in New-York.

MERCANTILE INTERESTS.

Our mercantile business, as represented by the jobbing trade, is, of course, in proportion to the agricultural wealth of the country tributary to Milwaukee. With one of the best-managed railways in the West at our disposal, our merchants have found no difficulty in disposing of their wares, though the immense overproduction of manufactured goods East, and consequent competition in the distributing markets, has made the business less profitable than is desirable. During the past two or three months, however, there has been a falling off in the demand for some descriptions of merchandise, such as groceries, owing undoubtedly to the uncertainty of the future as regards the currency and finances generally—an uncertainty at last relieved by the action of the Government last week. Collections in the interior have not been uniformly good, more owing to a disinclination on the part of country merchants to collect their bills promptly, I think than to any inability of the farmers to pay what they owe. An unusually good crop last year has not depressed prices of breadstuffs very materially, owing to the large European demand, while coarse grains, hogs, and hog products have brought higher figures than were realized for the crop of 1872. But I apprehend that the recent organization of the agricultural class, and its consequent powerful influence in commercial as well as political affairs, has rendered the "middle men" somewhat timid about insisting upon a prompt and periodical settlement of accounts. The favorable crop prospects, however, will undoubtedly go far toward relieving any threatened complications financially which might result from too long extended credits, and the realizing of fair and remunerative prices must render the producers of breadstuffs more desirous of promptly meeting their maturing obligations. In this State and Minnesota the harvest will probably be later than usual, owing to the delays encountered in seeding time. The weather, however, is as favorable as could be desired. Frequent rains have imparted the necessary moisture to the soil, while the temperature has been almost uniformly warm and forcing. Our wheat fields are beginning to look more and more promising as the ears become developed, and if no wet or sultry weather bring "rust" a good crop is confidently anticipated.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Our manufacturing interests, owing to the depression existing in the goods market generally, are not as prosperous as is desirable. A general lack of confidence on the part of capitalists last Autumn and Winter has not been without effect on this branch of our commerce, and the hostile attitude of the agricultural class toward the railways is checking the demand for all descriptions of manufactured iron. It is to be hoped that both railway managers and grangers will soon and thoroughly realize the fact that there can be no real prosperity on their part while this unsettled and unsatisfactory state of things exists, and that each may be induced to make such concessions as wisdom and prudence will readily suggest. At present, however, both parties are at fever heat in the contest, as the almost daily suits under the "Potter law" indicate.

REAL ESTATE AND RENTS.

There is a steady upward movement in prices of real estate, which are considerably higher than at this time last year, notwithstanding the financial depression of last Winter. Both residence and business lots are in demand, and progressive improvements were never as numerous as at present. The finishing of the Water Works last Winter has supplied a long-felt want, and adds very materially to the attractions of Milwaukee as a place of residence. New buildings are going up on every side, and the city is steadily extending its boundaries in every direction, while on the principal thoroughfares old and unsightly buildings are giving way to new and improved structures. Residence property especially is rapidly going out of the market, the demand for all descriptions of dwellings being constantly on the increase, and rents are slightly higher than last year, a state of things not anticipated last Autumn, when the general impression seemed to be that the panic would depreciate the value of real estate, and cause a corresponding reduction in rents.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS.

At a meeting of the Government of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, a body comprising the representatives of all branches of the woolen manufacture of the United States, held in this City on the 25th day of June last, the following resolutions, relating to a question of great public interest, were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the Government of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers feel themselves called upon to express their views of the consequences to be apprehended from the proposed Reciprocity Treaty with the Dominion of Canada to the manufacturing and industrial interests of the United States.

Resolved, That we are warned by the example which history furnishes of the advantages which Great Britain has invariably secured by her favorite method of acquiring commercial supremacy, to distrust any treaty with that power surrendering commercial privileges.

Resolved, That the promise of reciprocal advantages from the free exchange of certain manufactures is a delusion, since the circumstances of the Dominion and of the United States are so different that production cannot be made on terms of equality; that the high rate of internal taxation in the United States required by our more complicated organization, and the higher revenue duties demanded by the expenses of the General Government and the debts of the war, make the cost of production in the United States so much greater than in Canada, with low taxes and duties, and cheapness of labor, attested by constant emigration to this country, that the free exchange of manufactured products would end in the suppression of our own production. This, we believe, would be specifically true of three articles enumerated, which are within the special cognizance of the association, viz.: "Tweeds of wool solely," "satinets of wool and cotton," and "felt covering for boilers."

Resolved, That the apprehended consequences of the proposed treaty, serious as they are to ourselves directly as manufacturers, are not less so to the agricultural interests with which we are so closely allied, and upon whose prosperity our own indirectly depends; that in illustration of the ruinous consequences of a treaty which admits all the products of the field and forest free of duty, and practically excludes the farmers of the United States, with barely one or two exceptions, from all direct advantage from a protective tariff, we refer to the bearing of the treaty on the raw material of our manufacture—wool.

Resolved, That as for reasons above enumerated, the American farmer cannot compete with the Canadian in the production of the kind of wool which forms the specialty of Canada, the admission of Canada wools free of duty would arrest the now rapidly increasing development of the most promising branch of American sheep husbandry, that producing at the same time, mutton, and combing or worsted wool; that this branch of sheep husbandry, which had hardly an existence here at the time of the repeal of the former Reciprocity Treaty, received an impulse from the protective duties of the tariff of 1867, which gave promise of an abundant domestic production; that it is, in a national point of view, one of the most important branches of agriculture; it can be pursued advantageously in the oldest settlements, it diminishes the cost of animal food, it enriches the land, and it supplies the worsted manufacture, a branch in which there is room for the greatest development, and which has so enriched England. Therefore,

Resolved, That the offered boon of free Canadian wools would be dearly gained at the certain cost of the loss of our own production of combing wools, and the danger of a revision of a tariff satisfactory to both branches of the woolen industry.

Resolved, That disclaiming any other authority for our opinions than belongs to us as citizens, we protest against the encroachment upon our civil rights involved in the assumption of the proposed treaty, viz.: That questions affecting the revenue may be decided by the treaty-making power, without consultation with the House of Representatives, to whose determination such questions are committed by the Constitution.

Resolved, That we will welcome the Canadians to a free participation in the advantages of our markets, when they are prepared to be partakers of our burdens, and defenders of a common nationality, as thereby we may extend the line of our protective defenses, and close the postern through which British goods now surreptitiously enter our territory.

Resolved, That those who desire true free trade with Canada, such as is enjoyed by the different States of a common country, will find their hopes frustrated by a treaty which shall permit the Canadians to sell their natural products in the dearest market in the world, while buying their chief manufactures in the cheapest.

A LARGE LANDHOLDER.

WHAT HE IS ATTEMPTING IN CATTLE AND SHEEP-BREEDING IN KANSAS.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Mr. George Grant, the proprietor of the famous Victoria colony in Kansas, spent Saturday in the city. Mr. Grant is a Scotch gentleman, who acquired a large fortune as a silk merchant in London, and who, with an enterprise and energy as unflagging as that of an ambitious youth who has a fortune still to make, comes over here with his fifty years' experience and ample fortune, which he liberally invests in Kansas and in the improvement of stock. He is a thorough believer in improvement by judicious crossing, and his example is already being felt by the spirit of emulation engendered among stock-raisers to improve the quality of their stock. He has just returned from Chicago, where he went to meet stock coming from Canada. He left two bulls, a Booth and a Bates, both representatives of pure-blooded stock, with Hon. John Mix, of Kankakee, the great cattle-breeder of Illinois. This stock will come through St. Louis for Victoria in a couple of weeks. They are represented by Mr. Grant to be the finest of their strain. Mr. Grant has now at his colony ten bulls, six short-horns, and four Angus pole bulls. The latter he has great confidence in crossing with Cherokee cows, as the majority of calves from these bulls are like their sires. He estimates that not more than five out of forty are like the cows. Mr. Grant has 7,000 merino ewes which he intends to cross with sheep just bought in Colorado. The cross will be with the long wool imported rams, such as pure Lincolns, the Cotteswold, and Oxford downs. He will prove, notwithstanding the prevailing opinion to the contrary among sheep-breeders in this country, that the merinos will cross with the imported long wools, and he ventures the opinion that the result will be successful by putting 6,000 to 7,000 of that breed with 3,000 of the graded merinoes and pure merino, Spanish tups. He is building a sheep corral, covering twenty-one acres, arranged in four divisions, with gates to go out, so as not to mix during the Winter, when the sheep will be fed on corn and hay. About two miles south of the sheep corral he is also building a cattle corral, covering about the same area.

Mr. Grant's land continues to be rapidly taken up by Scotch, English, and American parties. About twenty square miles have been already taken up by New-Yorkers, among whom are Mr. Gunther, nephew of the Mayor, Mr. Shields, and Messrs. Clarke, Fisk, Flagg, and others. Mr. Moller, owner of the largest sugar refinery in New-York, has lately come out with his wife and daughter, and taken up three square miles along Big Creek River. An English gentleman, Mr. Ratcliff, of London, who left there three days ago, has purchased three square miles for himself and four square miles for two of his friends. They all intend to come out with their families next Spring, and will build handsome residences. This colony differs in every respect from other colonies founded in the United States, most of the settlers being persons of fair fortunes, who are seeking a healthy climate and country life. Mr. Grant will go back for a few days to collect sheep in Colorado. About the 20th of July he will return here and go to Kentucky to be present at the stock sale on the 22d, of Alexander, the great short-horn breeder. He then goes to East and West Virginia, where he has already a thorough-bred stallion and several fine mares. At Victoria he has the finest stallion of the light-draft or Clydesdale breed in the country.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor Place, on Thursday, the 2d inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M., Frederick H. Wolcott, Esq., in the chair, assisted by Charles Tracy, Esq., Vice President. Rev. Mr. Miller, of Genoa, Italy read the seventy-second Psalm and offered prayer. One new auxiliary was recognized, viz.: in Illinois. Communications were presented from Mr. J. W. Zacchetti, of Fajardo, showing encouraging demand for the Bible in Porto Rico, and from Mr. H. J. Manecke, of Puerta Plata, showing the need of religious effort in San Domingo; from Rev. A. L. Blackford, Rio de Janeiro, requesting books for the Brazil Bible Society, and showing favorable prospects; from Mr. Edwin M. Bliss, Constantinople, stating improving condition of his father's health; from Rev. D. C. Greene, Kobe, with account of the progress of translation of the Scriptures into the Japanese language; from Rev. Dr. Wm. Butler, Mexico, returning thanks for a grant of funds and books for his mission, and showing favorable indications as to the prospect of Bible distribution; and from Rev. D. H. Nutting, Marash, sending the annual letter of the Central Turkey Mission. Grants of books were made to the Sunday-school Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church; to the Ladies' Board of Missions; to the United Brethren's Missionary Society, for Germany; to the Bible Society of Brazil; a large grant to the Memphis and Shelby County Bible Society for supply of its extensive field, with many smaller grants to feeble auxiliaries and well-accredited individuals. The entire number of books granted is 4,238 volumes, including 490 copies for the foreign field, and six volumes in raised letters for the blind. Others also were granted to the value of $1,258 27. In funds, $600 were appropriated for paying native assistant translators in Japan. Secretary McLean gave an account of his recent tour to the South and South-west. The board resolved on the appointment of a permanent agency in Mexico, as soon as a suitable person shall be found; and also adopted a plan for the general supply of railroad cars throughout the country with volumes of the Scriptures, for the use of travelers and employes.

HYDROPHOBIA.

MEDICAL NOTES ON THE SUBJECT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the attention of the public is so generally directed to the subject of hydrophobia it seems a favorable opportunity to relate my experience with this dreaded disease. Within a period of six years in a town numbering 3,000 inhabitants, I have met with two cases of hydrophobia, both of which manifested all the symptoms of the disease in its most terrible form, and terminated fatally.

The first was that of a healthy well-to-do Irishman about sixty years of age. He was bitten slightly on the hand, while caressing a neighbor's dog, with which he was on good terms, and which had not manifested any symptoms of disease. The dog was killed, the wound thoroughly cauterized, and the circumstance nearly, if not quite, forgotten.

About two months after this I was first called to see the patient, not being aware of the incidents above related, being informed only that the man was nervous and required some soothing medicine. I noticed at once that his nervousness was of a peculiar variety, and remaining awhile to watch him, I observed a convulsive movement when he attempted to swallow. My suspicions being thus excited, I remained for some time, and became convinced before making further inquiries that I had to deal with a case of hydrophobia. The patient grew rapidly worse, and in spite of all efforts at alleviation died in the course of forty-eight hours, having suffered indescribable agony.

My second case was that of a young German, a mason, about twenty years of age, in whom I noticed the same symptoms as those related above. When I was well convinced by careful observation that the case was one of hydrophobia, I made inquiries, but could obtain no history of a bite of any description. It was only after several hours that it occurred to some member of the family that a dog whose behavior had excited the suspicions of a neighbor had been killed and buried by the patient. It was remembered particularly that the dog looked wild and drooled. The manner of killing was also remembered; a brother held up the dog while the patient struck its head with a club. There is little doubt that the saliva from the dog's mouth came in contact with the hands of the patient, and found its way into his circulation through some abrasion.

These cases are instructive, inasmuch as they establish the fact that hydrophobia in the dog may exist with symptoms so slightly pronounced as to escape the notice of a casual observer; and also as they show the importance of using care in disposing of dogs whose symptoms excite suspicion.

Since witnessing these two cases, I have always deemed it important to make the distance between my hands and the nose of any approaching dog as great as possible, especially as I have observed that nearly all of those who have died of hydrophobia have been bitten on the hands.

In passing through clothing, the teeth usually are deprived of the saliva that covers them, and the bite in this way becomes harmless.

J. W. PINKHAM, M. D.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Thursday, July 2, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One may go into the highways, by-ways, and lanes of medical research and opinion in regard to the cause, origin, inception in the human subject, period of incubation, and symptoms of hydrophobia, and will find there is a great variety of opinion, and before proceeding to give the details of a most singular and interesting case that recently came under my observation and treatment, I will give the statements of some few physicians and surgeons, whose opinions and observations are entitled to public respect.

Dr. Samuel D. Gross, of Philadelphia, says: "How the disease originates in the dog—one of the animals in which it is generated spontaneously—is not ascertained—it is all conjecture." Dr. John Erichsen says: "When originating *de novo*, its causes are exceedingly obscure," so that we are in total ignorance on this point, but as to the animals in which the poison is spontaneously generated, no difference of opinion exists, of which I may mention the dog, cat, wolf, fox, jackal, badger, and even the horse and pig. That the poison is contained in the saliva and other secretions of the mouth and fauces, most probably in the saliva, all authors agree, and that it is conveyed into the human subject on the teeth of the animal there is no difference of opinion. On the period of incubation there seems to be great diversity of opinion and experience. Dr. Gross says, "the period of latency of this disease varies from a few weeks to several months. In eighty-nine cases, analyzed by Dr. Blatchford and Dr. Spoor, of Troy, the average period was about seventy days. The minimum in twenty-three cases was thirty days and under, and the maximum in six cases was upward of two hundred days." Then, he says, "of the only two cases of hydrophobia that I have ever seen, the disease appeared in one at the end of four weeks, and in the other at the end of nine months from the period of inoculation. According to Dr. John Hunter, the extremes range from thirty days to eighteen months." Dr. Bardsley, an English writer, refers to an instance where the disease did not show itself for twelve years. Dr. Erichsen says that the period that intervenes between the bite and the occurrence of the disease is considerable. Dr. Meade relates the case of a lady who got the disease fifteen months after the bite. Ellistson says that the average time that elapses between the injury and the symptoms, is from six weeks to three months. The Duke of Richmond, who was bitten by a tame fox, took the disease seven weeks after the injury. There are eminent authors, besides those referred to, who say that six, seven, twelve, and even fifteen, years may intervene between the infliction of the wound and the manifestations of the symptoms. In the case of William McCormick, the period of incubation is stated in the papers to have been three weeks. Dr. Cross says that "the period from inoculation to the development of the disease, and of which he speaks knowingly in two cases, was about two months. Dr. Hamilton says that "the development after inoculation may take from thirty to forty days." Now, from the different accounts given above, of the period of development of this disease, differing so widely, what conclusion must the public necessarily come to? Simply that it may be developed in three weeks or in fifty years, or that all that occur after a certain time are not cases of hydrophobia. "When doctors disagree, who shall decide?" I think that question had better be left alone, or until some genius appears who can demonstrate the period beyond which the poison cannot extend. One case above mentioned came under my treatment May 1, 1874. The patient is a lady thirty-five years old, short, light weight, married, and mother of three or four children; occupation stewardess on steamer plying between this port and Rio Janeiro. Her symptoms were those of ordinary chills and fever. Next day she felt quite well, but the third day the chills and fever returned, so I diagnosed it tertiary intermittent fever, and prescribed for her as I do in all such cases. Next evening I found she had complained of chills at short intervals all day, could not bear a draught of air, felt dull, and wanted to be left alone, and have her room darkened, and when left would get out of bed and stand as if in a maze. This continued until 10 o'clock P. M., when she trembled, looked anxious, and became very much agitated, moving from side to side. At 11 o'clock she began to claw like a dog pawing the dirt, biting the bed-clothes, then had regular spasms, so that it required three or four to hold her, would bark and growl, snapping her teeth together, and with great violence and superhuman efforts snap at and attempt to bite those around her. After observing these symptoms I remarked to her mother, who was present, that she had every appearance of hydrophobia, and they replied that some one had made the same suggestion before; that she had complained very much of being thirsty, but when water was brought her she could not drink it, and would choke and gasp for breath, and when any one was letting water run from the faucet in an adjoining room would be very much agitated, and request them to stop it. I asked her mother if her daughter had ever been bitten by a dog, and, after thinking a moment, she said yes, twenty-five years ago. I then assured her that this was a genuine case of hydrophobia. She then remembered, and related to me the circumstances. She said when her daughter was ten years old, she had a little poodle dog in her lap playing with it, when suddenly he snapped at her right cheek; the wound was very soon healed, and no more notice was taken of it until the next August, (the month in which she was bitten,) when a bright red spot would rise upon the very place, surrounded by a dark purple circle of about two inches in diameter, the whole becoming hard and very painful. The mother said she applied an ordinary poultice to it, and in a few weeks it would all go away; but the next year, about the same time, this same phenomenon would appear again, and continued to do so for twenty-two years. Three years ago it did not make its appearance, but instead she complained of a severe pain in the back of her head, and this pain has been a great trouble to her since. Tuesday evening, the 5th of May, the spasms came on again with greater virulence, frothing at the mouth, growling, barking, snapping at every one, pawing when her hands were at liberty, constantly making an effort as if to swallow water, and when it was offered to her she would tremble and become very much excited, make every effort to free herself from those holding her, and try to bite them; then would seize the bed-clothes with her mouth, and hold on with clenched teeth. After awhile the spasms would relax, and she would become more quiet. Not knowing any successful treatment for this formidable disease, and having used chloroform and hydrate chloral with great success in congestive, convulsive, and spasmodic diseases, I determined to give them a thorough and persistent trial. I gave on the first evening two teaspoonfuls of Squibb's chloroform, which had the effect to very much mitigate the spasms. In half an hour I gave two teaspoonfuls more, and in fifteen minutes the spasms wholly ceased, and the patient dropped off into a quiet sleep and slept for two hours, then wakened with her mind a little muddled, but soon conversed rationally with those around her. The next day, the 6th, I ordered thirty grains of chloral to be given every three hours, and left her, with instructions to watch her closely, and if the spasms came on to give her the chloroform as before, which they did and sent for me. I arrived in about half an hour and gave her two teaspoonfuls more, and in about half an hour another teaspoonful, when she became perfectly quiet, wakened as the night before, but complained of feeling very weary. I ordered the chloral to be given as before. No more rabid symptoms have appeared, and she is now in better health than ever. She has for years looked sad and downcast, and has expressed herself as feeling indifferent about anything, but now has a bright and happy countenance, and seems to take as lively an interest in the affairs of life as any one. I will simply remark further, that in this class of diseases, patients will bear and require much larger doses, oftener repeated, than in mild cases, and the disease must be battled with until conquered.

G. L. RUGG, M. D.

NO. 202 WAYNE STREET, JERSEY CITY, N. J., Friday, July 3, 1874.

A prominent medical gentleman who has made the treatment of hydrophobia a study offers the following suggestions as to the best method of cure to be pursued by persons who have the misfortune to be bitten by a dog, rabid or otherwise:

"At once strongly suck the wound, however slight; continue this unremittingly until 'cupping' can be substituted. In the absence of a cupper, rinse—with any liquor that will burn—a wineglass or small tumbler; quickly light, and clap the glass (while the flame is exhausting the air inside) over the wound. Slight scarification of the wound with a clean penknife, so as to promote free bleeding, would also be advantageous. Continue the sucking, or cupping, for an hour, then you may apply any caustic—lunar, blue vitriol, acids, &c. All the better if you get up a sore there. If you do, poultice and wash it frequently. Keep the system cool and regular by saline purgatives and bathing. Avoid great fatigue or excitement. If nervous or sleepless from apprehension, quiet by valerian, assafœtida, or chloral hydrate. After the eighth week the disease is seldom developed. When a person is bitten no time should be lost in waiting for the arrival of a doctor. A human life is imperiled by a subtle poison which may be absorbed into the system within even seconds of time. There must be no wasting of these precious sands by indecision, weakness, or ignorance, and although the picture of a man or woman seated upon the sidewalk vigorously sucking a dog-bitten hand or foot might be ludicrous, better this grotesque safety than the hideous suffering from hydrophobia.

Reptile venom is often absorbed—producing paralysis—in a few moments. The injection of narcotics under the skin will frequently affect the whole system and produce sleep within ten minutes. The natives of India and of Central America invariably seek to suck the poison from wounds produced by reptile or weapon. The border hunter clasps his mouth to the bite of rattlesnake, scorpion, or tarantula, and after suction effects an actual cauterization of the wound by a species of moxa, made by a pile of moistened gunpowder burned upon it. So long as the lips and mouth are free from sores or cuts, there is no danger in sucking the wound. The instinctive action of licking a wound is natural to all animals. So much, then, for a simple preventive treatment within the reach of everybody. Now, a few words regarding hydrophobia and its treatment. It has been asserted that it occurs as frequently in Winter as in Summer. Such assertion is often incorrect, at least so far as regards this continent. Last Saturday thirteen persons were bitten by dogs, and eleven animals, said to be rabid, killed in this City and Brooklyn. Can the whole of the past Winter months show such a record? Why have Summer months ever been designated 'dog days?' Why the customary seasonable slaughter of dogs? That rabies is a disease of the blood, poisoned by minute parasites, or their diseased germs, the microscope will reveal so soon as a drop of blood drawn from the veins of a true case of hydrophobia is placed beneath it. Like the disease communicated by unhealthy pork, the presence of animalculæ, throughout the muscles of the body may be detected in hydrophobia as in trachina spiralis. Unhappily, belief that the disease is an incurable one, has been too readily accepted by the medical profession. Acting upon this theory, in yielding to the supplications to lessen in any way the fearful spasms of the disease, morphine and atropine, in murderous doses, are invoked, not to cure, but to secure speedy and quiet death. It is doubtful if even an adult could retain three and four grains of these powerful narcotics and live. No case of hydrophobia was ever cured when they were so employed; and yet cases have been cured where they were unemployed. Tell this to many of the 'prominent' doctors of this City, who 'know it all,' and they will reply: 'The recovery of the case you saw proves it spurious. My cases were genuine hydrophobia—an incurable disease.' That it can be mistaken for tetanus (lock-jaw) by any observant medical man, is simply impossible. The convulsive action of the muscles of the throat and jaw, with the seeming snapping, doubtless suggested such error. All of the attendant symptoms of this dreadful disease are as characteristic as the whining voice in cholera or the personal odor in small-pox. Once recognized, none of them can ever be forgotten by the student of disease.

The first intimation of the disease is a sudden and shuddering inability to face water or draughts of cold air. At once give twenty grains of calomel and five grains of valerinate of quinine dry upon the tongue. Repeat the quinine with two grains of calomel every three hours. If difficulty is experienced in giving these powders by the mouth, blister the chest, and sprinkle them upon the raw surface, or inject under the skin or by the arms. If the spasms come on employ chloral hydrate largely in enemas. If the pulse after this rises to 125 and is 'bounding,' take blood freely from the arm. Cupping upon the back of the neck is also well. Persuade the patient to close his eyes, or not to look at the blood or instruments. It is said such a sufferer can sometimes drink luke-warm water—by closing his eyes! Promote the profuse perspiration by placing him into a 'hot-air bath,' viz., a saucer of burning alcohol beneath a wooden chair, upon which the patient is seated and wrapped about with double blankets. If the bowels are not freely moved by the calomel, give injections of warm weak beef tea. Ascertain if the bladder requires emptying by means of a catheter, while the patient is quiet. Avoid adding to his distress by fanning, drafts of air, the sight or sound of water, &c. If by this vigorous treatment you avert or control the nervous anxiety and spasms, and keep the disease in check for three days, there is much room for hope. Enemas of beef tea, and a general supporting treatment through that medium, should not be neglected, while it must be judiciously maintained.

Quinine is now recognized as the most reliable antidote known to all blood-poison diseases. By its cutaneous action it also assists nature in her efforts to eliminate the poison through the secretions and characteristic sweating. Its combination with valerian tends to allay the nervous excitement. Calomel is also destructive to parasites; relieves the system of morbid secretions; and, lastly, owing to its peculiar effects upon the salivary glands, by a well-recognized principle of medicine, at least eases the distressing efforts of the patient to void throat-mucus. Chloral hydrate, by enema, best controls the spasms and produces quiet, while its use is attended with less danger, cumulative or of sequelæ, than that of morphine and atropine. By blood-letting the great force and temperature of the circulation is reduced. The object of the remainder of the treatment is obvious, and requires less explanation."

In giving these suggestions to the public, the author says his desire is to contribute to the subject now so generally discussed, simply facts—experiences and opinions formed therefrom. They are given divested as much as possible of technical terms, for the better comprehension of laymen—for whom they are intended. As the writer is no longer a practicing physician, he cannot be accused of a desire to gain notoriety or practice by this publication.

CLARE, THE BANK BURGLAR.

Of John Clare, alleged to have been the principal in the attempted robbery of the New-York Savings Bank, the Baltimore *American* says: "Clare was arrested upon the charge of murdering Mr. Grove, a photographer, near the corner of Baltimore and South streets, on a Sunday morning about eight years ago. It will be remembered that Clare was indicted and removed his case to Baltimore County Court, where, upon a trial, he was convicted of murder in the first degree. An appeal was taken upon the ground that the Grand Jury which found the presentment was impaneled under the old Constitution of the State, whereas the new Constitution had already gone into force, and the Court of Appeals, upon that ground, granted a new trial. The second trial took place in the City Criminal Court, and he was acquitted."

TEMPLE BAR.

Fears are expressed of the safety of Temple Bar, in London. The immense edifice is settling toward the north. Should the great arch fall, almost at any hour, there would inevitably be a terrible smash of human beings, horses, and carriages, all mingled together, besides the minor evil of closing the main approach to the city for weeks. William Bardwell, an architect, calls for the immediate removal of the dilapidated and obstructing building, as the only means of averting a fatal catastrophe in its anticipated fall.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A CHILD.

The Waterbury (Conn.) *American* gives the particulars of a case of brutal treatment in that city of a little girl, aged twelve years, Johanna Allman by name. As alleged, the mother choked the child, then put it on the floor and got upon her knees, and, taking the child's head between her hands, pounded it against the floor. This occurred twice in the same day, the father joining in and brutally kicking the little girl. The neighbors have taken charge of the child, but it is feared that she will not live. The parents have been arrested.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, July 6—A. M.

The course of the Stock Market during the past week was very eccentric and all the speculative investments, including Railway Shares and Bonds, Government Securities, Gold, Foreign Exchange, and the Money market experienced some heavy fluctuations. When it is considered, however, what a large number of influences were at work to produce these changes there is little to be wondered at. The week opened with a strong and active market, largely the result of the settlement of the Currency question and the easy rates for money, and on the first two days of business prices ruled generally firm, with considerable buoyancy. With the 1st of the month came a decided reaction from the buoyant tone of the preceding seven or eight days, and a heavy falling off in speculation—the result of the combined influences above referred to. The July interest disbursements inaugurated the depression, and had the double effect of diminishing the volume of business on the Exchange and lowering the price of gold. Business circles were too busily engaged in making and receiving payments of dividends to give much attention to speculative values or opportunities, and the lull thus inaugurated continued throughout the balance of the week, sustained as it was by the continued interest payments, the approach of the Mid-summer holiday season, the announcement of the Treasury programme of sales of Gold during the month of July, the good reports from the crop regions, the decline in foreign exchange, and finally, by the publication of Secretary Bristow's circular inviting proposals for the balance, $179,000,000, of the Funded Loan of new five ₽ cents. The Government payments of interest, in New-York alone, reached, during the five days' of business ending at 3 P. M. of Friday, $9,709,460, the disbursements on Wednesday amounting to $5,812,000. The distribution of dividends by various corporate bodies was very extensive, and served largely to relax the already well-supplied money market. The defaults were very few, and in one or two instances only were they productive of any injurious results on stocks, Erie being most notably affected by the failure of the Atlantic and Great Western to pay the coupons on its consolidated mortgage bonds. The most active stocks during the week were Lake Shore, Erie, Western Union, Wabash, Union Pacific, St. Paul, North-western, and Rock Island. The total sales on the general list reached 954,714 shares, of which 254,134 were Lake Shore, 137,120 Erie, and Wabash and Western Union 94,000 and 92,000 respectively. Money was easy during the week at 2, 2½, 3, 4, and 5 ₽ cent., closing at 2½@3 ₽ cent. The weekly bank statement shows some further important changes, the increase in loans and deposits being very marked. Last week an increase in deposits of over $5,000,000 was reported and the loans were augmented nearly two and three-quarter millions over the preceding week. The statement for the week just closed shows a deposit increase of over eight and a half millions over the week ending June 27, aggregating nearly fourteen millions in the last two weeks; last week's loans were increased over five and a half millions, the two weeks aggregating an amount of about eight and a quarter millions. The following are the statements for the past three weeks:

	June 20.	June 27.	July 3.
Loans	$279,067,500	$281,791,500	$287,422,200
Specie	19,924,200	19,714,300	21,934,300
Circulation	26,652,300	26,511,300	25,863,900
Deposits	227,619,500	232,929,200	241,445,500
Legal Tender	61,838,600	62,923,200	63,660,500

The following shows the changes for the week:

		June 27.		July 3.
Loans	Inc.	$2,724,000	Inc.	$5,630,700
Specie	Dec.	219,900	Inc.	2,220,000
Circulation	Dec.	141,000	Dec.	647,400
Deposits	Inc.	5,309,700	Inc.	8,516,300
Legal Tender	Inc.	1,084,600	Inc.	737,300

The banks hold $85,594,800 reserve, against $82,637,500 for the week ending June 27. The increase in liabilities so far as reserve requirement under the new law is concerned, amounts to the sum of the increase in deposits—$8,516,300—and the amount held by the banks in lawful money in excess of deposits is $25,233,425, an increase for the week in actual circulation of $828,225. The following table shows the relation between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	June 27.	July 3.	Differences.
Specie	$19,714,300	$21,934,300	Inc. $2,220,000
Legal tenders	62,923,200	63,660,500	Inc. 737,300
Total reserve	$82,637,500	$85,494,800	Inc. $2,957,300
Reserve required ag't deposits	$58,252,300	$60,361,375	
Excess of reserve above legal requirement	$24,405,200	$25,233,425	Inc. $828,225

This statement, therefore, gives promise of an easy money market for some time to come, and abundant hope of increased business for the new fiscal year. Government Bonds were lower and less active in the middle of the week, in sympathy with the decline in gold. A firmer tone prevailed after it had been made known that the Continental Syndicate, which had proposed for $25,000,000 of the new Fives, and a call for the balance, had withdrawn their tender, as many persons were inclined to anticipate a "cornering" operation. The subsequent circular from the Treasury Department in relation to this Loan had a slightly depressing effect on Government Securities generally. The rates now quoted for Bonds are, of course, ex-coupon. The business in Railway Mortgages was generally quiet throughout the week, with firm and steady quotations and a moderate business. The dealings in State Securities, Bank Shares, and miscellaneous investments, was limited but firm. Foreign Exchanges were quite dull, and the rates were uniform for the week, up to the close, when a trifling decline was apparent. The exports of specie for the fiscal year just ended were nearly $9,000,000 less than in 1873; the Customs receipts at this port fell off over $12,000,000, as compared with 1873, and the gold interest paid out by the Sub-Treasury decreased $897,495.

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		July 5, 1873.
United States New 5s ('81)	114⅛@114@113½	114½
United States 5-20s ('62)	118@117¾@113½@113	118¼
U. States 5-20s ('67)	120⅞@120½@117@116⅝	117⅝
Amer. Gold	111⅛@111@110⅝@110¼@110⅜	115¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87¾@$4 88@ $4 87½@$4 87¾@$4 88@$4 88½	109⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	100½@100¼ @100@99⅝@99⅞	102¾
Chicago & Rock I	101¾@101½@100@101¼	109¼
Pacific Mail	45⅛@44⅝@43½@43⅛@43⅝	36⅛
St. Paul, Common	40¼@39¾@38¼@39@39⅞	51⅜
St. Paul, Pref.	60@58¾@57¾@58	72½
Western Union	75⅛@74¼@74⅜@75	84⅝
Union Pacific	28½@26⅞@27@27⅝	26
Lake Shore	76¾@75⅞@75¾@76¼	95⅞
Toledo & Wabash	37⅞@38⅛@37@37⅛@37⅞	68½
North-west'n, Com.	44@43⅝@42¼@42½@43⅝	71¼
North-west'n, Pref.	62@61⅝@60¾@60½@60¼	81¼
Del. & Lacka.	110@109¾@107½@107@107⅜	97⅜
Central of New Jersey	108½@107½@107¾	
Panama	111@111¼	110¼
Erie	32⅞@33⅛@31@32½@31⅞	62⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	26⅝@26½@26@25⅝@25¾	38⅞
C., C. & I. C.	19¾@19⅛@18½@18⅝	28⅜

The Import Entries at New-York of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise (not including Foreign Specie) since July 1, 1873, are as follows: The figures are official to the close of April, and subsequent thereto semi-official, from the weekly reports of the Custom-house:

July	$31,004,169	March	$42,448,552
August	32,632,909	April	40,569,095
September	29,772,735	May	40,532,709
October	27,275,914	June 6	8,265,338
November	20,784,951	June 13	10,680,140
December	20,214,570	June 20	6,854,641
January	30,211,665	June 27	6,646,571
February	34,616,354	July 3	5,443,762
Total			$386,334,035
Total to July 1, 1873			399,093,310
Decrease for 1874			$12,859,275

The exports of Domestic Produce from this port for the week ending June 30 amounted to $7,191,644, against $5,568,681 for the corresponding week of 1873, and $4,817,307, of 1872. The total produce exports since Jan. 1, 1874, are $144,972,677, as compared with $140,209,601 for the same period in 1873, and $106,650,647 in 1872.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$10,838,643	May 2	$839,334
August	2,198,542	May 9	2,528,062
September	1,502,625	May 16	2,665,336
October	2,107,447	May 23	2,889,661
November	2,545,842	May 30	3,853,407
December	2,447,271	June 6	2,415,384
January	2,660,508	June 13	1,737,926
February	2,980,862	June 20	1,740,135
March	2,527,822	June 27	1,020,310
April	2,467,005	July 3	563,000
Total since July 1, 1873			$50,739,126
Total to same date, 1873			59,627,723
Decrease for 1874			$8,888,597

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since July 1, 1872, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$10,439,462	July	$9,331,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,296,278	September	1,424,593
October	8,146,522	October	3,238,334
November	5,958,287	November	3,707,511
December	6,558,461	December	6,515,425
January	10,195,293	January	9,752,291
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	March	4,077,472
April	9,819,441	April	2,373,044
May	8,679,313	May	8,669,601
June 6	2,312,000	June 6	919,000
June 13	1,826,000	June 13	472,000
June 20	1,716,000	June 20	506,000
June 27	1,682,000	June 27	207,000
July 3	1,570,800	July 3	9,709,460
Total, 1874	$115,140,841	Total, 1874	$72,829,966
Total, 1873	127,410,874	Total, 1873	71,932,471
Decrease for year 1874	$12,270,033	Decrease for year 1874	897,495

The Clinton Fire Insurance Company of New-York has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 ₽ cent., payable on and after July 8.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for investment securities, also gold and exchange, executed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 4—5 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 104¾; New 5s, 104½; Erie Railway Shares, 29. The rate for money on the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 2 ₽ cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £52,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f. 55c.

FRANKFORT, July 4—5 P. M.—United States Bonds, 97⅜.

LIVERPOOL, July 4—5 P. M.—Cotton steady; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d.; sales of the day, 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation; of the sales, 7,400 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable September and October, 8⅛d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July, at 8 3-16d.; on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July, at 8 5-16d. Shipments of new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅜d. Provisions—Beef, 94s. ₽ tierce for New Mess. Cheese, 65s. ₽ cwt. for the best grades of American. Lard 52s. 6d. ₽ cwt. Bacon, 46s. for Long Clear Middles; 46s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles. Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, July 4—5 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 3d.@60s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 9¼d.@9½d. ₽ gallon.

ANTWERP, July 4.—Petroleum, 26¾ francs for fine pale American.

HAVANA, July 4.—Sugar—Quotations nominal; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 308,000 bxs. and 13,500 hhds.; receipts of the week at Havana and Matanzas, 15,500 bxs. and 1,200 hhds.; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 24,000 bxs. and 2,700 hhds., of which 20,500 bxs. and all the hhds. were for the United States. Molasses nominal. Bacon, $39@$40 ₽ cwt. Flour, $29@$31 ₽ bbl. for American. Hams—American Sugar cured, $56@$59 ₽ quintal. Lard—In kegs, $39 50@$40 ₽ quintal; in tins, $47 50@$49 ₽ quintal. Potatoes, $15@$15 50 ₽ bbl. Tallow, $27@$28 ₽ quintal. Lumber nominal. Shooks nominal. Freights nominal; per box of Sugar, loading at Havana for the United States, $1@$1 25; per hhd. of Sugar, loading at Havana for the United States, $4 50@$5; per hhd. of Sugar, from ports on the north coast, (outside ports,) for the United States, $5@$5 50; per hhd. of Molasses, loading at Havana for the United States, $3@$3 25; per hhd. of Molasses, from ports on the north coast, (outside ports,) for the United States, $3 25@$3 75; to Falmouth and orders, 30s.@35s., loading at Havana; 37s. 6d.@40s. loading at other ports on the north coast of Cuba. Exchange weak; on United States, 60 days currency, 138@140 ₽ cent. premium; do. short sight, currency, 141@143 premium; do. 60 days, gold, 165@167 premium; do. short sight, gold, 168@170 premium; on London, 198@200 premium; on Paris, 167@168 premium. Spanish Gold, 279@280.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, July 3.—The Wool market is in a very healthy condition, with moderately free arrivals, a good demand for all desirable qualities, and very fair transactions. Prices are about the same as last week, but they vary with the character and condition of the staple. The new Western clip is arriving very freely and sells, for Ohio mainly, at 52½c.@55c.; Michigan, 50c.@52c., though both higher and lower rates have been paid, according to quality. We do not alter prices of X and XX Ohio at 55c.@57½c. ₽ lb., as to condition; choice do. picklock, and XXX sells at 57½c.@62½c.; Michigan X and XX at 52½c.@54c.; Wisconsin, 50c.@52c., and New-York, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, 50c. These quotations are for old Wools. California Spring Wool sells at from 20c. for burry, up to 32c. for very good; principal sales at 22c.@26c. Prices are a shade weaker, as customers for this description are pretty well supplied. Fall California is still quoted as follows: Burry, 20c.; slightly burry, 20c.@25c.; choice, free from burrs, 26c.@28c.; Scoured Wools have a fair trade at current prices according to quality. Pulled Wool is in light stock with a good demand for fine and extra, and sales are made at current rates. City pulled, off domestic skins, is scarce and sells at 52½c.@55c. for extra; supers, 47½c.@50c.; Western supers and extra are held at 40c.@47c.; Eastern supers, 52c.@56c.; New-York supers, 46c.@48c.

PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 4.—The Printing Cloth market for the past week closed strong at 5¼c. for 64 squares, with a good demand not met at those prices. Sales, 7,400 pieces.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by ——, J.

First Monday Motion Calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.

Held by McAdam, J.

Adjourned until Tuesday, July 7.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

John Gould, robbery.
Andrew Forney, robbery.
Alonzo Green, burglary.
Patrick Finnigan, burglary.
Franz Benner, felonious assault and battery.
Joseph Coburn, felonious assault and battery.
George Davis, grand larceny.
John Woodlock, grand larceny.
William Carrere, grand larceny.
William H. Thompson, grand larceny.
Henry Stebbing, grand larceny.
Edward Watkins, grand larceny.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

A vigilance committee was organized lately in Belmont County, Ohio, under the following circumstances, as told by a correspondent of the Wheeling (West Va.) *Intelligencer*: "June 20, the barn of A. C. Danford, of Washington Township, Belmont County, was burned with all its contents. Loss about $3,000. On the following Tuesday Mr. Danford removed his wool and sold it. Shortly after his return home, about noon, his wool and sheep house was discovered to be on fire, and was entirely destroyed. A few days previous to the first fire, Danford had a difficulty with a neighbor named Majilton about a cow, which the latter claimed Danford should pay full value for, saying if he did not it would be a dear cow to him. This threat, coupled with an assertion by Majilton's wife, that Armster Moore's would be the next fire, led to the formation of a Vigilance Committee of about 100 persons. Majilton's house was surrounded by the band on Saturday at midnight, and he was taken out and strung up by the neck to make him confess to the burning. The old woman and a son were also hung up, but none of them would admit the charge. The committee, being determined to rid the neighborhood of the family, ordered them to be ready to leave the county by 6 o'clock Monday morning. At 5 A. M., Majilton was waited on and paid a sum of money for his land. Shortly after the whole family took their departure for West Virginia. The barn of Elisha Evans was burned some weeks ago, and it is judged the Majiltons are entitled to the credit of that, though not for malice. Majilton owned some ten acres of land on Captina Creek—did not work or raise any farm products—always had something to sell the hucksters, and was generally supposed to make his living by stealing from his neighboring farmers. It was supposed that Evans' barn was accidentally set on fire by him while engaged in stealing wheat. Majilton has resided in the same neighborhood some twenty years. About fifteen years ago he was indicted for arson, but escaped by a technicality of law."

NOT HOT BUT NOT.

Some of the papers have been discussing whether the poet Whittier wrote hot or not in his tribute to Sumner, in the verse which was printed in most cases thus:

> "No trumpet sounded in his ear—
> He saw *hot* Sinai's cloud and flame;
> But never yet to Hebrew seer
> A clearer voice of duty came."

The matter was finally referred to the poet himself, and in a note to the editor of the Albany *Evening Journal* he says:

AMESBURY, Sixth Month, 1874.

DEAR FRIEND: I am not unused to the mischievous tricks of the type-metal, which so strongly illustrate the innate depravity of things. I wrote "not" in the verse referred to. I saw the blunder, but did not deem it of sufficient consequence to correct it. I think the *Journal* made out a very fair case for the types in their new reading, but, on the whole, I prefer my own version. Very truly thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CREDIT FOR A POLICEMAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call attention to a praiseworthy act of a policeman, which I saw yesterday afternoon. A runaway horse with a heavy wagon was coming down Fifth avenue, near Thirty-seventh street, at a furious pace, to the great danger of the many in the avenue, when Policeman No. 384 rushed into the street, caught the horse, and after some difficulty stopped him. This act was done at great risk to his own life, and deserves public mention. Yours truly, G.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 3, 1874.

A LADY'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Presuming on your well-known kindness and earnestness in the cause of justice and right, I dare to ask you to publish the following: Intending to visit Hudson, July 2, via New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and wishing to be as comfortable as possible, I took the trouble, on a hot morning a few days previous, to go to the office in Forty-second Street Depot to secure a chair in a drawing-room car; I wanted "river side, next a window;" before paying asked, "You are positive this is exactly what I call for?" and received for answer a curt "yes!" The morning of the 2d my husband accompanied me to the train, saw me comfortably (?) seated, arranged my luggage, and left me. A moment after a family party entered; the man stopping, said, "One chair is occupied; I'll call the porter." The porter, looking at my check, wavered for a moment, (as the number was right,) then said it was next car back, offering me a seat land side and (riding forward) not by a window. I called both conductors and remonstrated at the outrage. The only satisfaction I could get was, "the car has been turned; if it had not been, you would have had the choicest seat in the car."

Now, the question is, do they sell river-side seats, turn the car, and again sell them, expecting people to quietly submit to the outrage? If so, it is time the traveling public were made aware of the fact. A sofa party had expressly stipulated against riding backward, and by the change were compelled to do so. Yours in the cause of justice and right. N.

HUDSON, Friday, July 3, 1874.

ALCARRAZAS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial to-day on "Ice as a Necessary of Life" suggests writing to you about alcarrazas, which are a most convenient device for keeping water cool in hot weather. It is somewhat strange that such a simple means for accomplishing a desirable result should be so little known. I venture to say that not only the word, but the thing itself, is unknown to the great majority of your readers. Alcarrazas are in use in all Spanish countries, and form an important article of manufacture in Spanish potteries. The word is of Moorish origin, and in all likelihood alcarrazas have been used by Arabs and the like from very early times.

An alcarraza is a porous vessel of earthenware, which is used for holding water. Porosity is easily obtained by leaving the ware unglazed, and any potter can furnish an alcarraza by leaving out the operation of glazing. Common red flower-pots are made of porous or unglazed ware, and would make very good alcarrazas if the hole at the bottom could be stopped up. The cooling action of an alcarraza is due to the evaporation that takes place on its surface. When a liquid passes to the state of vapor, it takes up a certain quantity of heat—of latent heat—which a thermometer will not reveal. If water at 80° Fahrenheit is converted into vapor at 80° Fahrenheit, the thermometer will show the same temperature in the water as in the vapor, but the vapor contains a very much larger quantity of heat. Latent heat is one of the most important discoveries ever made. It was the work of a very great philosopher, Dr. Black, of Edinburgh.

When water is put in a porous vessel it oozes out on the surface of the vessel, and evaporation takes place, which becomes more rapid if a current of air removes the vapors as fast as they form. The water which evaporates absorbs heat from the water left in the porous vessel, and cools this down very materially. Last Summer I generally found that the water in my alcarraza was at a temperature 10° Fahrenheit lower than the air of the room. The best shaped alcarrazas are those of the southern provinces of Spain, which preserve the Moorish characteristics in their greatest purity. These are jugs with two handles, and with a neck wide enough to allow the hand to be introduced to clean the inside when it becomes foul. They are provided with a cover to keep away insects and other dirt. The reason for their being provided with two handles is to allow them to be carried to the lips with greater comfort, as alcarrazas hold about half a gallon, and weigh five or six pounds, and by grasping each handle with one hand they are more easily lifted. This is far from being cleanly, and I do not commend this trait, and certainly one handle is as good as two, but these alcarrazas are the best on account of the necks being so wide as to allow of the inside being easily cleaned by introducing the hand. Those used in Northern Spain have two openings, one about an inch in diameter, and the other about an eighth of an inch. These are the Catalonian cautaras, which are merely mentioned *en passant*, to say that there is no provision in them for cleaning by rubbing the inside with the hand. Another shape given to these porous vessels is that of a bottle with a short, stumpy body and a long neck, about an inch and a half in diameter. These alcarrazas are made in France; they are much prettier in appearance than the others, but not so good, because there is no provision for cleaning them by introducing the hand in the interior, and because they are not made sufficiently porous. These alcarrazas are the only kind found in this country in crockery shops.

Last Summer I got a German potter, who makes flower-pots, to make half a dozen alcarrazas for me, which he did by leaving unglazed six half-gallon pitchers. I paid twenty-five cents for each, and have derived a great deal of comfort from those I use, while I have given the others to friends, who have found them equally convenient.

An alcarraza should be placed on a plate, because the quantity of water that oozes through is greater than the quantity evaporated, and the plate retains the water in excess. When they are new the water in them has an earthy taste, which passes off in a few days. When they are in good condition the water is not only cool, but has a fresh, aerated taste, like spring water. When the water begins to have a disagreeable taste, which common scrubbing will not remove, it will be found that the alcarraza has white fungoid growth on it. The most efficient agent for destroying these is hot water. C.

WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1874.

A WEDDING ON BOSTON COMMON.

An Oregon visitor to Boston, while occupying a seat under the Old Elm on the Common on Wednesday evening, had his attention attracted by the arrival of a small party of ladies and gentlemen headed by Dr. Dio Lewis. The party halted under a gas light, and forming in an irregular half circle a gentleman walked out, holding a paper in his hand. Immediately another gentleman leading a lady stood in the circle fronting the first-named, who in a low, musical voice, serenely audible, made a short address to the parties, who joined hands and then saluted with a kiss. Dr. Dio Lewis stepped forward, and imitating the example saluted the lady and congratulated the gentleman. Others followed, doing likewise, and then the party returned to the Bellevue Parlors. The stranger inquired of a gentleman, who stood gazing at the retreating party, what this romantic episode meant, and was rewarded with the answer that Rev. Wm. R. Alger had just bound together in the bonds of holy wedlock Mr. Fisher M. Clark and Mrs. S. Helen Tripp. The stranger dropped his chin on his breast a moment and said, "Is that the way you do such things in Boston?"

HOW THEY SCATTER HONORS IN MARYLAND.

A letter from a Maryland academy, published in a Richmond paper, contains the following: "Among the eight who graduated this year with the highest honors was Miss Nina Pizzini, of your city, who, besides receiving the medal and crown for excellence of conduct and proficiency of study, bore off fourteen premiums. This young lady presided over the piano in the musical entertainment of the day, and demonstrated by her artistic touch the thorough training she has received. Her sister, Miss Leila Pizzini, received eleven premiums for proficiency in her classes. Miss Burke, of Union, West Va., graduated, receiving a crown and medal, with eight premiums. Miss Brent, of Alexandria, received seven premiums. Miss Kilgour, of the same place, received seven. Miss Jamison, of Berkeley, West Va., three for great improvement in her studies. Our State, I am sure, ought to be proud of her fair representatives."

MONEY IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that Wednesday was a busy day about certain of the banks and banking institutions in that city, it being the date when quarterly and semi-annual interest and dividends city, railroad, and other loans and stocks became payable. About $1,000,000 in interest and dividends became due for the July period, of which amount the City of Baltimore was responsible for over $380,000 on various loans. The places where payments were made were the National Farmers' and Planters', National Mechanics', and Merchants' National Banks, and the offices of the City Register, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Robert Garrett & Sons, Alex. Brown & Sons, and others. In addition to the payments on city and railroad securities the interest on various insurance, bank, and other stocks will be paid during the month.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—IVANHOE—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—HOUSE DOG—MY FELLOW CLERK—VARIETY—Wm. Marden, Prof. Davis, and others.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

PARK THEATRE.—MAGIC—ILLUSION.—Mortimer Brothers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

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The full text of the verdict of the Coroner's jury on the Mill River disaster is much more pointed than the telegraphic summary seemed to indicate. The jury appear to have honestly tried to fix the responsibility for this great calamity without unnecessary division thereof. Nevertheless, some division was inevitable. The verdict—one juror dissenting—says that the Legislature was primarily at fault; it granted a charter to the owners of the reservoir for the construction of a large dam in a dangerous place, exacting no safeguards for the security of life and property below the dam. The next responsible persons, according to the entire jury, are the proprietors, the engineers, the contractors, and the County Commissioners. These are all blamed—in the order named above—for the terrible disaster. So far as possible, the men are called by name, and the Building Committee of the corporation are specially mentioned as being responsible for the breaking away of the dam. Taken altogether, the presentation of the case by the Coroner's jury is a forcible statement of gross and criminal evasion of law and trifling with life and property. The reservoir was a sham. Now, let us see what Massachusetts will do about it.

A matter apparently small, but really very important, must soon be decided by the Fire Commissioners, in the choice of a Superintendent of Telegraphs, whose post is now vacant. Since the bell-ringing has been dispensed with, the alarms are all sent by telegraph, and on the promptness and certainty with which these are sent depends the most important element in the work of the department—namely, the rapidity with which a fire can be attacked. The duties of Superintendent are, therefore, most serious, and the office should be filled by a competent electrician and a man of good executive ability. Political and personal considerations should be absolutely ignored in the selection. The department has won golden opinions by its excellent administration. It is very desirable that it should be so thoroughly well managed that no change of politics in the local government could affect it. And we presume that Mr. PERLEY and his associates will not be slow to see that it is upon just such matters as the appointment we have alluded to that their permanent success depends.

There seems to be some ground for supposing that the controversy over the merits of Gen. HOWARD's management of the Freedmen's Bureau is to become perpetual, like that over the trial of Mrs. SURRATT, or that in which Mr. GIDEON WELLES and Mr. JEREMIAH BLACK have been engaged for an indefinite number of years. Gen. HOWARD was acquitted by the court-martial before which he was tried, and his entire innocence was declared in language so fervent and so flattering that, when the finding had been approved by the President, the country inferred—and very gladly—that the matter was at an end. But the country was not generally aware that Judge Advocate General JOSEPH HOLT had had a hand in the case. This fact renders all hope of a definite settlement of the question extremely illusory. For our own part, we have been led to the conclusion that Gen. HOWARD was a well-meaning man, without special executive powers, placed in a position where such powers were required, and that under his administration there was a good deal of carelessness, concerning which no human being can ever establish the exact measure of culpability. Under these circumstances, the public may well be excused from welcoming any extended renewal of the discussion.

A decision has been made adverse to the claim of the United States in the celebrated New-York Central Railroad tax case. This tax was levied in March, 1870, for $1,151,800. It passed under the review of Commissioner PLEASONTON and his successor, Commissioner DOUGLASS, both of whom insisted that it must be paid. Commissioner DOUGLASS, however, reduced the amount to $450,000. The tax was finally paid under protest. The decision of the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Canandaigua, Judge WALLACE presiding, is to the effect that the tax was illegally exacted and must be refunded. The tax was levied on certain interest certificates, payable out of the future earnings of the road. The court holds that these certificates were not taxable as a dividend under the Internal Revenue law. This result will be received with some surprise by the public, as the department decisions had been generally accepted as law. It is probable that an appeal in the case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

An account in some detail of the situation of political affairs in Massachusetts will be found in our columns this morning. It will be seen that the State is as much prepared to go into fits of apprehension over the doings or omissions of the Essex "Statesman" as ever. If that worthy representative of the State of WEBSTER and SUMNER shall conclude to seek the Republican nomination for Governor he will probably furnish the only political news of perceptible liveliness for the next two months. If he does not run for Governor it remains to be seen whether he will continue to honor the Bay State by retaining his seat in Congress. There is something very curious in the spectacle of a great State tormented by a politician so wholly opposed to all its traditions and all its best impulses, as is BUTLER to those of Massachusetts. In a rude way, however, our institutions bring representative men to the surface; and the State which produces BUTLER and SANBORN must have some elements corresponding to them in its population. But who would suspect it from reading Massachusetts journals?

A local account of the killing of GEORGE F. LONG by Congressman SLOSS, at Tuscumbia, Ala., is remarkable for the tone of morals which it reveals. LONG had slandered SLOSS' daughter, and the indignant father, hiding in the second story of a shop, shot him as he passed by on the sidewalk on Sunday. The local reporter says that with the exception of Salem, Mass., Tuscumbia is the most quiet, moral, and well-bred town in the United States. Therefore, everybody thought that such a murder must have been justified by wanton outrage. This expectation was not disappointed, he remarks, when the facts came out. If SLOSS had met LONG on the open street, and had gone through the form of telling him to defend himself, the reporter thinks it would have been all right, and that there would not have been the form of a trial. As it is, some people disapprove the manner of the killing; others think that SLOSS ought to have killed LONG without waiting two or three days; but all agree that the murder was justifiable on high moral grounds. Even LONG is reported to have said that since his slayer was SLOSS, it was "all right." This bald statement of the case shows a pleasing condition of affairs in Tuscumbia, where, probably, no one is safer than the cowardly murderer.

DEMOCRATIC ANTICIPATIONS.

Mr. W. W. EATON, the newly elected Senator from Connecticut, has written to a citizen of Texas a letter giving his views on the subject of Democratic political prospects. This letter, which has already been republished in THE TIMES, appears to have been drawn out by an appeal from Texas, designed to secure the influence of the Senator elect in the future consideration of legislation relating to the South. Mr. EATON is, therefore, in some sense considered a standard-bearer of the Democracy of the North. His reply, embodying his views as to the immediate duty and prospects of his party, deserves attention. In the late civil war Mr. EATON was consistent in his opposition to the Government; he liked to be called a "Southern sympathizer," and, we presume, his neighbors knew him by a more offensive epithet. He has as good a right as any other to advise the Democratic Party—North and South. A successful candidate for the honor of a chair in the United States Senate, his prognostications will have great weight with his own party.

The Senator elect is most hopeful. The Republicans of New-England, he says, "are becoming alarmed at the rapid strides which centralization has made in the last ten years." This, he thinks, accounts for the late Democratic victory in Connecticut. Ten Southern States—which he does not name—he considers certain for the Democratic candidate of 1876. The grange movement in the West he welcomes as favorable to the Democratic Party, and "the very large Western German vote, heretofore almost solid Republican," he reckons certain to become Democratic. These are brave words; and the advice which the veteran Connecticut politician gives to his party friends in Texas is to put in nomination only the best men. This counsel is valuable to other political organizations than the Democracy of Texas.

We are inclined to think that Mr. EATON's premises are hardly sound. It is natural that he should consider that the turn of the political kaleidoscope which made him United States Senator was a political revolution. He thinks it a triumph of "the immortal principles of '98." It was nothing of the sort. The blunders and mismanagement of a few prominent Republican leaders were sufficient to turn the sluggish tide of public affairs in Connecticut and New-Hampshire. What principle was at stake in New-Hampshire? What fundamental political truth was vindicated in the election of a Democratic Legislature in Connecticut? We look to the action of that Legislature for an answer, and we see only a wild scramble for office. If, as Mr. EATON says, the Republicans of New-England are alarmed at the progress of centralization, what have the New-Hampshire Democracy done to reassure them? The Legislature of that State are just concluding a squabble over the division of the spoils of office. The redistricting of the State is denounced by the better men of their own party as simply infamous. It is a great mistake to say that these proceedings are the result of any triumph of principle. If the conduct of Mr. EATON's political friends in New-England proves anything, it proves that their chief concern is for the sweets of office. They have had an opportunity to prove the sincerity of their professions of devotion to honest reform and fair administration of government. How have they used it? They have absolutely thrown it away.

The initial error in Mr. EATON's review of the situation weakens the whole case. His statement is valuable, however, as showing just what are the anticipations of the Democratic leaders. They expect to carry ten Southern States in 1876. They count on distracting influences in the Republican Party through the grange movement, and an alienation of the Western German vote. It is not necessary now to go into any argument as to the truth or fallacy of these positions. But we may learn wisdom from the failures of our opponents. The brief trial given New-England Democrats has not taught Mr. EATON anything; if it had, he would not claim their accidental victories as triumphs of principle. He advises the nomination of the best men, and he hopes for a Democratic victory in New-York next November. If the counsel thus given be followed by the Republicans of New-York the hope held out to the Texas Democrats will be dashed. The little experiment with Mr. EATON's friends in New-England has not helped his party anywhere. It may, however, help their opponents.

CONGRESS AND CONGRESSMEN.

There has been an unusual number of withdrawals from Congressional life announced this Summer. Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, the leader of the House so far as the House can be said to have a leader, and a member for eighteen years, declines a renomination. Mr. GEORGE F. HOAR, a very talented man, and one who has taken special interest in a class of social questions that is quite likely to engage much more attention in the future than it has had heretofore, also declines to return. His brother, Mr. E. ROCKWOOD HOAR, a man of unusual fitness for the trying duties of legislative life under existing conditions, refuses a re-election. Mr. FREEMAN CLARKE, of our own State, and Mr. PHILETUS SAWYER, of Wisconsin, both extremely useful, are reported to be about to retire to private life. Nor have we seen any announcement of the introduction to Congress of equally good representatives to take the places of those who are going.

The retirement of so many experienced and able men from Congress suggests the question whether membership of that body is as attractive as it should be to those who are best qualified to discharge its duties. No one who approaches this question with fairness can deny that there are some features of the method of doing business in Congress calculated to make a Congressional career exceedingly distasteful. One of these is the extent to which parliamentary usage—a system devised to facilitate the fair and efficient transaction of business—is perverted to selfish purposes. Some of our readers will remember the disgraceful trick by which the Geneva Award bill was passed through the Senate with one of its most important provisions entirely opposed to the views of the Senate as expressed in committee of the whole. This was effected by taking advantage of the absence of a good many Senators, at a late hour, to force a vote, and refusing control of the measure to those who, being in the majority, were clearly entitled to it. Others will recall the ease with which Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, has several times managed to get before the country, as from the Judiciary Committee, reports which that committee had never authorized, and to which it had been directly opposed. Numerous instances of resort to this treacherous and unseemly use of parliamentary tactics occurred during the late session, but those to which we have referred are sufficient to indicate one of the repulsive features of Congressional life. Upright and honorable men enter with some reluctance on a struggle in which chicanery can so often defeat their best efforts.

Another fact which unquestionably renders Congress less attractive to our best men is the peculiar arrangement of the times of election, which to some extent makes it difficult to obtain from the people a direct verdict on a Representative's course. For instance, the most important question of last session was that of finance; but it is by no means certain that that question will be at all prominent in the Forty-fourth Congress. Before that body meets there will be another session of the present Congress, at which decisive action on finance may be taken. The consequence is that it is difficult to awaken the interest of a constituency in the policy supported by its Representative on financial questions, unless in very exceptional cases. Obviously, the difficulty would be much less if the election were to immediately precede the entrance of the Representative upon his office. Everything which weakens the direct interest of the electors in the general course of a Representative tends to throw the selection of a candidate into the hands of interested politicians, which is, beyond doubt, the effect of the fact to which we have just alluded.

And this brings us to what, after all, is the greatest obstacle in the way of securing the services of our best men in Congress. It is office-mongering. In spite of all that has been done in reform of the methods of appointment, and especially since the open hostility of Congress to that reform, a large part of the time and strength of members of Congress is still consumed in getting places for the politicians in their districts. It is almost useless for any one man to refuse to devote himself to this tedious and wholly unworthy business. The system is so firmly established as a system, the practice is so uniform, and the power of politicians to hamper those who refuse to take part in it is so great, that resistance is seldom more than partially successful. A member may utterly refuse to use his influence to obtain office for improper men; but in that case there remains the task of deciding who are and who are not improper men among the crowd of applicants; and the more conscientiously he seeks to perform this task the less time he has for the really important duties of his office. To this state of things many of the best men in Congress have borne testimony times without number. One of the ablest Representatives from this State recently denounced the practice as "involuntary servitude." But it is of a kind that the fourteenth amendment does not reach, and which nothing but popular sentiment and vigorous Congressional action will put an end to.

The effect of this evil is not only to repel our best men from Congress, but to aid other influences which exist to throw representation into the hands of mercenary politicians; and this is one of the most unfortunate features of the present system. The tendency is not only to make difficulty in getting good Congressmen, but to disgust the people generally with politics. As the stability and efficiency of our institutions depend absolutely on maintaining a general and intelligent participation in politics, it is plain that the conversion of Congress into a body of dealers in patronage is as dangerous as it is repulsive.

REAL YACHTING.

Last year, in commenting upon the Summer cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, which a gale of no very formidable dimensions brought to such ignoble ending, we expressed a regret that our yachts were not better fitted to encounter the hazards of rough weather, and our yachtmen oftener capable of sailing and managing their own yachts. A part of this reproach at least one of the youngest of our yachting organizations seems determined to remove. On Friday last the Seawanhaka Yacht Club gave what is called a Corinthian regatta, the term signifying a race in which the competing vessels are manned and sailed entirely by amateurs. The regatta was an open one for cabin sloop yachts of any club, and the New-York, Brooklyn, and Columbia Yacht Clubs availed themselves to enter for a prize valued at two hundred and fifty dollars. That the race was won by the *Vision*, of the New-York Club, may go a little way to redeem the failure of last year. That it was sailed almost in a calm does not detract from the spirit which prompted the enterprise. The merit of that belongs, of course, entirely to the Seawanhaka Club, which has first formally introduced this system of yachting in American waters, and which gave a further proof of its earnestness in this direction by the regatta on Saturday, the conditions of which required every competing yacht to be sailed by its owner. In this case there was no lack of breeze, and the result was one of the finest and pluckiest regattas ever seen in this neighborhood.

The Seawanhaka Club, as we have said, deserves all credit for this praiseworthy innovation, which the older clubs will doubtless be not slow in adopting. They certainly cannot afford to be so outdone by a young rival in a matter which involves not only their reputation as yachtmen, but the future of their claim to that title at all. As we have never failed to urge, an amusement so enormously expensive in time and money as yachting is only to be encouraged on two grounds: That it tends to the improvement of naval architecture, and that it cultivates daring and skill of seamanship in our young men. The sort of yachting which confines itself to drifting along the Sound with a band of music, and under control of a hired sailing-master, can hardly be said to advance greatly either of these ends. It is simply an idle luxury, enervating rather than otherwise, and to be deprecated rather than encouraged. We are glad to see that there is stuff in our yachtmen for sport of a different sort, and we hope that the good example of the Seawanhaka Club will have many imitators.

GOVERNOR MAKING IN NEW-JERSEY.

In the absence of any other interesting topic, the newspapers of New-Jersey began as early as March last to discuss the merits of a number of gentlemen whom they set up as possible candidates for the Republican and Democratic nominations for Governor of the State. Eventually certain editors appeared to take offense because "the glittering bait was cast upon the waters" so soon, and then followed a little personal writing of a very lively character. During four months "the Governorship" has been a standing title for editorial articles. A great many worthy persons hitherto not heard of outside of church associations and ward political clubs, have been made happy by finding themselves suddenly referred to as "coming men." In the past it has been a great source of consolation to the friends of deceased Jerseymen to see it stated in print that their names had been "prominently mentioned" in connection with the Republican and Democratic nominations for Governor. But after what has been done in the way of mention this year, hereafter the difficulty will be not to find "a rising young man" who has been spoken of in relation to the Governorship, but one who has not been spoken of. On the principle that familiarity breeds contempt, some overnice persons may be inclined to think that the editors have been acting very injudiciously, to say the least, and that they ought to limit the discussion to the few men whose names are sure to be mentioned in the conventions of the two parties. However, there cannot be much harm in the course that has been pursued thus far. It keeps alive the hope in the bosom of every ambitious citizen that it may be his turn next. It makes the papers sell, and, more important still, keeps the masses alive to the fact that there is really a Governor to be elected next November. Among the most prominent of the Republicans spoken of as candidates for the nomination are Mr. GEO. A. HALSEY, of Newark; Mr. AMOS CLARK, Jr., of Elizabeth; Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON, of Elizabeth; Mr. JOHN HILL, of Morris County; Mr. EDWARD BETTLE, of Camden; Gen. WM. J. SEWELL, of Camden; and Mr. THOMAS DUDLEY, of Camden. Mr. HALSEY has been a member of Congress, and has a good record. He is at present considered to be foremost in the race; but it is not easy to say what may occur before the holding of the convention. The counties to which the other gentlemen belong will be likely to make a strong fight for them.

The prominently mentioned Democratic candidates are Judge BEDLE, of Hudson County; Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Gen. MOTT, Col. MCMICHAEL, Senator CUTLER, Mayor PERRY, of Newark; GEO. W. PATTERSON, J. DAGGETT HUNT. JOHN MCGREGOR, and A. A. SMALLEY. The appearances are very much in favor of Judge BEDLE, who, as "the foe of official corruption," it is expected by his friends would be able to carry the State by a large majority. Judge BEDLE was first thought of as a possible candidate at the time of the trials of the Hudson County office-holders. The Democrats feel that there is a necessity for the name of some such man at the head of their ticket, and if the Essex delegation should not feel disposed to urge the nomination of either JOHN MCGREGOR or Mayor PERRY, he is pretty sure to receive the much-coveted prize. The Democrats—to do them justice—are going about the work of preparing for the Fall campaign in a very earnest manner. The State Central Committee has been awakened into life, and has appointed a special committee to write and publish an address on the subject of organization. In the meantime the County and Ward Committees have begun work without waiting for instructions. The Republicans are also said to be burnishing their armor for the contest. They cannot begin a day too soon, considering its importance. In the first place there is a Governor to be chosen, to whom will belong the power of appointing a considerable number of State officers. There is a full Assembly to be elected, and there are several State Senators, and seven Congressmen. The Legislature will choose a United States Senator to succeed Mr. JOHN P. STOCKTON, whose term expires in March, 1875—a fact which renders it important that it shall be Republican. With so much at stake, the Republican Party in New-Jersey cannot afford to leave anything undone in the way of reconciliation and organization. In some districts it is well known that there has been a lack of that kind of harmony which is essential to victory. The Democrats have not been slow to take advantage of this state of affairs to make capital. But, after all, things are not so bad with the Republicans as their opponents seem to think. The alleged frauds of a few municipal officers at Newark, and a few trifling quarrels elsewhere, apparently are relied upon to produce a clean sweep in November. The Democrats have nothing whatever to help their cause save these; and they are short-sighted enough to believe that the same influences which combined to give them victory in a local contest will be sufficient to carry the entire State. Moreover, they do not take into consideration that the return of their candidate, Mr. JOEL PARKER, in 1871, was due entirely to influences other than those of party. If the Republicans had taken for their candidate any other well-known man, instead of the one they did take, they would have won the day, for Gov. PARKER was then regarded as almost the only Democrat in the State who stood the slightest chance of election. This year the circumstances are entirely different. The Republicans have several men to select from, any one of whom is strong enough, if properly sustained, to beat even Judge BEDLE. However, the fact must not be lost sight of that victory cannot be gained unless the leaders of the party in the State immediately begin the work of organization and carry it on in a harmonious manner. There is plenty of time to correct the mistakes that have been made, and to put everything in good fighting trim, if they set about it at once; and, as we have already said, the stake is a heavy one, and well worth a five months' battle.

OFFICIAL CATS AND DOGS.

Whether there be any relation between high temperature and high temper, it would hardly be safe for laymen to say. That is a question which must be left to the distinguished members of the Faculty who are now dissecting the brain and subjecting what they call the nervous tissues and the "medulla oblongata" to microscopic examinations, by which they are led to those directly opposite conclusions which are so edifying to the unlearned public, and tend so to confirm our faith in what is facetiously called the science of medicine. But whatever may be their divergence of opinion upon the morbid anatomy of the brain and its dependent tissues, we believe that it is now certain that our Hammonds can do what *Lady Macbeth's* physician could not do—minister to a mind diseased; and we therefore, in the interests of public decency, beg them to take in hand certain members of our City Government, including the Board of Apportionment, nor should we absolutely exclude our vigilant and incorruptible Controller. For, to say the whole truth, these gentlemen have not of late appeared before the public in an attitude which may be pointed out—say to their constituents in the Sixth Ward—as an exemplary exhibition of official good manners, much less of dignity. This is sad, and it is needless. If Mayors and Aldermen quarrel, and threaten, and call each other ill-sounding names at formal meetings, what shall we look for at the informal meetings at the Five Points? If these things are done in the Green tree, what shall be done in the dry? There is reason in all things, or there should be, and we must hereafter moderate our expectations as to the conduct of those who are classed in the programmes of processions as "citizens generally." If official persons who have arrived at such dignity as entitles them to that rare and distinguishing prefix "Hon.," and by which in fact they are distinguished from the few individuals who do not receive it in virtue of some position which they have, or have had, or feel they should have had—if such eminent persons as these will snap and snarl and spit and splutter at each other, and threaten, and say "you're another," there is but this alternative, either to admit that we are a singulary ill-mannered people, or to point these honorable gentlemen out as men of exceptionally bad manners, whose example should not be followed.

Nor is this matter merely one of outside seeming. For good manners, either in public life or in private, are always the result of self-restraint; and self-restraint is the result of respect for others and for one's self. And if we find that others are not worthy of our respect, and, moreover, do not treat us with due consideration, unless we can leave their company, self-respect still requires that self-restraint which is the index of good breeding, almost of civilization. Remove self-restraint, and one-half the world would be flying at the throats of the other half, like dogs and wolves. Official life does not admit this alternative. A private person can withdraw from unpleasant company; an official person cannot. The performance of his duties brings him into contact with persons whose claim to their positions is like his own, and whom, if they make themselves disagreeable to him, he cannot avoid. He may be a cultivated and well-mannered person, while one of his colleagues, or half a dozen of them, may be coarse and brutal. But there is no remedy. He must grin and bear it; and if he can resolve his grin into "a smile that is childlike and bland," he will find it so much the better for him. It is this inevitable character of official relations which is at the bottom of the cold formality of official communications. That formality is the fruit of long experience, which has shown that it is the only safeguard of official decorum, and the only surety of that confinement of the attention to the matter in hand, without which the comfortable and efficient transaction of official business becomes impossible. Red tape has a certain value, or it never would have come into use; it is only its abuse that is open to objection; and so the extreme courtesy and formality which is usually practiced, even from superior to subordinate, in the most thorough-bred official life, that, for instance, of the army and navy, has not only a restraining and polishing influence, but a real business value.

Are we expecting too much, then, when we say to our City officials, that their constituents would be better pleased with them, and have, to say the least, quite as much confidence in their incorruptible integrity, and devotion to the public weal, if, when they come into personal contact, they should not behave quite so much like cats and dogs under the influence of lyssaphobia. We believe that that is the last and most elegant name for going mad and biting; and as hydrophobia means merely an aversion to water, perhaps its application to the ordinary City official would not indicate any very abnormal condition of his system. But these are anxious times, in regard even to "humans" who are surly and snappish. It would not be pleasant to have the "medulla oblongata" of Alderman VANCE, or even the sorely-tried nervous tissues of the Controller, ordered up for dissection. But as to the examination of the Mayor's brain by the microscope, that might, perhaps, account for some things hitherto quite unaccountable; for it is to be assumed that under the microscope, that organ might at least become visible.

MUSICAL EDUCATION FOR THE BLIND.

The London *Daily News* of the 24th ult. contains the following article on the subject of musical culture for the blind: "The object of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, which has been established at Upper Norwood, is to afford the youthful blind, of either sex and of any rank, who possess the requisite talent, a thorough, general, and musical education, so as to qualify them to become self-supporting and useful members of society. A public meeting in advocacy of the claims of the institution was held yesterday afternoon in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor presiding. The gathering was a numerous one and hearty in its appreciation of the benefits sought to be secured. Among those present were the Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Hatherley, Sir S. H. Waterlow, Bart, M. P.; Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M. P.; the Dean of Westminster; Rev. W. Rogers. Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; Rev. W. Arthur, Mr. George Moore, &c. The Lord Mayor opened the proceedings by reading a letter from Prof. Fawcett, M. P., who, while regretting his inability to attend, was of opinion that there was no institution more deserving the generous support of the public. His lordship expressed his anxiety that the purposes of its establishment should be more widely known among the citizens of London. When they considered that there were 3,000 blind persons in the metropolis, and 30,000 in the United Kingdom, and that two-thirds of the blind were paupers, he was sure that this was a question which would arrest the attention of the economist as well as of the philanthropist, and that an effort would be made by the public to lift these sightless persons out of a state of deplorable dependence. Mr. Forster, M. P., moved the first resolution, as follows: "That the efforts to found a college to afford a thorough general and musical education to the youthful blind of both sexes, and of all classes, and to introduce into this country on a commensurate scale the great improvements which have been so successfully applied abroad, particularly in France and America, enabling a large percentage of the pupils to fully maintain themselves by various pursuits, but especially as skilled teachers, pianoforte tuners, and organists, and thus rendering them independent of charity, have been already attended with marked and satisfactory results in the proficiency of the pupils, and the general progress of the Royal Normal College for the Blind at Norwood." The right honorable gentleman took it for granted that all present were convinced of the necessity that much ought to be done in furtherance of this object. If the argument was good that education should be given to the poor to enable them to make their way in the world, it applied with tenfold force to such a plan as this for the instruction and employment of the blind. It was a subject which had engaged the attention of many benevolent men, and one society after another had been formed with a view of dealing with it, but this institution would not interfere with any of the others. A child so afflicted, and who possessed an exceptional faculty, should have the opportunity of developing it. It was obvious that if the blind did not rise they must fall, and unless they were assisted to earn a livelihood a considerable proportion of them must sink into misery and want. Rev. W. Arthur seconded the motion, which was supported by Rev. W. Rogers and carried. The Duke of Westminster moved the second resolution: "That as it is essential for the carrying out of the work now so happily commenced and in active operation, to obtain the funds required in order to provide the necessary buildings, the musical instruments, furniture, and special appliances required for the efficient instruction of the blind, estimated to cost £17,000 in addition to the £8,000 already subscribed, and as any delay in carrying out the arrangements entered into by the trustees and committee of the college cannot fail to be most injurious to the whole undertaking, this meeting pledges itself to make an immediate effort to raise the necessary funds." This was seconded by Sir S. H. Waterlow, M. P., who spoke of the efforts which in bygone days had been made by the City of London to ameliorate the condition of the blind, and expressed a hope that the example of the good merchants of old would be followed in the greater light and intelligence of the present day. Mr. George Moore supported the motion, which was carried. The Earl of Shaftesbury moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, and urged the claims of the blind to public sympathy. This was seconded by the Dean of Westminster, and supported by Lord Hatherley. The Lord Mayor acknowledged the compliment, and announced the list of subscriptions, some of a substantial character. Selections of vocal and instrumental music were at intervals performed by the pupils, who are to be received by the Queen at Windsor Castle on Saturday next."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Senator Hamlin, of Maine, in his speech at the Republican Congressional Convention at Bangor, on Thursday last, said: "Any reading and thinking man must see that a spirit of progress animates our party—a disposition to open up new channels of commerce and to increase the production of the country, a disposition to aid all genuine projects calculated to benefit the nation at large, a spirit of liberality to aid the Government in its upward course, a desire to have a stricter accountability between Government officers and departments, a strong purpose for economy in every branch of the Government—all these are characteristics of the party to which the Government is intrusted, notwithstanding the slanders and scandals set afloat by a portion of the press. There has been too much of this slander by innuendo. The man who boldly charges me with crime, and fixes the time and place, I regard as a gentleman when compared with him who endeavors to fix it upon me by innuendo. The fairest fames have been blasted by this underhanded, whispered, half-concealed method of abuse, when there was not the slightest grain of truth in the slander—when it was false as hell itself. The so-called "Independent" press has nothing to do but scandalize the whole people, and public men in particular; it is the food they live on. I do not say this because they have accused me of stealing, (God knows how soon they will,) but it has become a crying evil. In this country, as in all others, war has been in some degree a cause of demoralization; but we have come out of the greatest war the world ever saw, and have taught the world a lesson. We have demonstrated that a republic is not only the best but the strongest form of government, and that ours has done more than any other of which history tells us to correct this demoralization. For thirty years past I have known the Presidents and heads of departments, many of them intimately, and state here on my reputation, which I hold dearer than anything else in this world, that there is as much integrity in public officials to-day as at any hour since we have had a Government. I do not say that we have no corrupt men in office, but I do say that the Republican Administration has done more to get rid of them than any other government."

ROMANCE AND LAW.

A Paris correspondent of a London paper, writing under date of June 22, says: "A highly dramatic trial is going on before the Assize Court of Chalone-sur-Saone. The accused party, M. Lacroix, is indicted for manslaughter. He is the son of a retired judge, the owner of Senozau, the ancestral seat of the Noailles, where he leads the life of a country gentleman, fond of his gun and fishing-rod. The family at Senozan habitually consists of M. Lacroix, Sr., Madame Lacroix, and this son, who happens to be a retired lawyer. It was increased last year by the arrival from Toulouse of their grand-daughter, Mlle. Marie Despeyrous, a girl of twenty. Her father is the director of the Toulouse Observatory. Her mother died when she was in the nursery. It would appear that while M. Despeyrous was engaged in his astronomical studies, the young lady secretly became acquainted with an attorney's clerk named Bonnebaight, he having seen her in church and fallen in love with her. He demanded her in marriage of her father, who refused. Mlle. Marie, however, continued to keep up a correspondence with M. Bonnebaight, and to meet him in the garden of the observatory. This went on for four years, at the end of which a friend denounced her to her relatives. She was at once sent to Burgundy, to her grand-father's, where, before many weeks, her lover presented himself, and told her that she must elope with him as she had promised. Mlle. Despeyrous, who had changed her mind, pleaded her minority, which rendered it impossible for her to marry Bonnebaight against the will of her father. He would not admit this plea, and as the altercation was going on M. Lacroix, Jr., who had just returned from shooting, surprised the lovers. He called upon Bonnebaight to give up certain letters to which he heard him refer. An insolent refusal was returned, on which M. Lacroix, carried away by his anger, presented his fowling-piece at the attorney's clerk, and discharged both barrels. A slug carried away part of the jaw; and another, entering the breast pocket, was stopped by a memorandum-book. M. Lacroix surrendered himself to justice. A painful investigation followed his arrest—so painful that the greater part of the trial was gone on with closed doors. M. Lacroix is defended by M. Aulaix, formerly procureur's substitute at the Paris bar, and M. Bonnebaight's demand, as *partie civile*, for damages, is presented by M. Jules Favre's son-in-law, M. Maratain. Mlle. Despeyrous has exhibited the utmost coolness in giving her evidence—never once, it is said, flinching. The mutilated lover is literally chinless. His jaw-bone figures on the table before the bench as a *pièce de conviction*. He tells his story by means of a slate and pencil."

A cable telegram subsequently announced that M. Lacroix has been acquitted by the jury, but the court has condemned him to pay the mutilated prosecutor 20,000 francs fine, and an annuity of 2,400 francs.

WORDS FOR RUFFIANS.

Imitating the not particularly encouraging example of Gov. Woodson, of Missouri, Gov. Coke, of Texas, has begun issuing proclamations, telling the vigilants that they must not lynch accused men any more. The proclamation contains a long preamble, declaring that in certain counties in the State citizens have banded themselves together in a lawless manner, and have set at defiance the laws by murdering other citizens, some of whom were under the special protection of the law; that in other counties in the State, persons charged with crime are evading arrest, and defying the law, and disturbing the peace, and depredating upon the property of the good people, and that such acts of lawlessness and violence, if permitted to continue, and the perpetrators thereof to go unpunished, must result in anarchy and fearful destruction of life and property, and besides, will stop immigration, retard the material growth and prosperity, and put a stigma on the fair name of Texas. Then follow long extracts from the statutes, which are believed to be "adequate to the purpose" of suppressing outrages, "if used with proper energy." And then the Governor goes on to say: "And I do further remind the good people of this State that the time is now upon them to vindicate the right and power which they have claimed and asserted to govern themselves, and ask that they so conduct themselves as that it shall not be said that an armed force is necessary to hold them in subjection to laws of their own making. I ask the people of Texas to remember that this is their Government, and that their honor and good name demand that the supremacy of their laws be maintained, and that this can only be done by each and every one of them giving their moral support and personal aid to the officers of the law, their own chosen servants. If they would avoid anarchy, bloodshed, and a most serious injury to the best interests of the country—would put down crime of every description, and vindicate the majesty of the law according to legal forms of procedure, the good people of Texas must come to the rescue and do the work. No power resides in the Executive to correct this condition of things."

THE CANADIAN LOAN.

Describing the results of the operation in which the Finance Minister of Canada has lately been engaged upon the London Stock Exchange, the Toronto *Globe* says: "The new loan is for £4,000,000 sterling, or, in currency, $19,600,000. It has been disposed of at ninety cents to the dollar, bears interest at four per cent., and has thirty years to run. No portion of this loan is subject to the imperial guarantee, which will be invoked for the further issue of £3,600,000 at a future day. In this respect the loan differs from the issues of the intercolonial loan, which was of a mixed nature, a portion being guaranteed and a portion unguaranteed on each occasion. The actual cost of the loan to the Dominion of Canada is equivalent to an annual charge of $4 52 per centum on the par value—or, say, a fraction over four and a half per cent. At the time the loan was issued, Canadian unguaranteed five per cents were quoted at 109¾, or, less July dividends, 107. A five per cent. loan at a premium of seven is equal to an annual interest of $4 67 per cent. It appears, therefore, that Mr. Cartwright succeeded in floating the new loan at a charge equal to fifteen cents on every $100 less than existing securities of the same class. This represents a saving on the total amount of the loan, ($19,600,000,) of $29,400 per annum, or on the thirty years the loan has to run, of $882,000.'

THE PARIS CABMEN AND THE BONAPARTISTS.

The Judge who sentenced M. Gambetta's assailant, the Count De Sainte Croix, to six months' imprisonment has received the following letter from a cabman:

MON JUGE: In the course of the trial of M. De Sainte-Croix you remarked that he had conducted himself "like a coachman." My confrères who are on the same stand as myself and I beg respectfully to protest against that remark. We humbly submit that our profession does not necessarily imply the ill-bred and brutal habits so properly censured by you, and they feel themselves deeply humiliated at being compared to Bonapartist mercenaries. In our opinion nothing could hurt our feelings more than being placed on the same footing as the bravi of imperialism. We are convinced that it was very far from your intention to lower a numerous and interesting class of citizens to such a degrading level. We think rather that you merely employed a figure of speech without attaching any importance to it, and it seems to us beyond doubt that you did not for a moment intend to abase the corporation of cabmen to such a degree as would put them on a level with the gladiators of Bonapartism and the Cassagnacs.

I am, Monsieur le Juge, your very humble servant,
JULES DE CABBIE.

AMERICAN SKILL FOR THE ARGENTINES.

It has already been stated that the Argentine Government, a South American republic, has offered the position of Chief Engineer, with the rank of Major General, to Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, which he has accepted, at a yearly salary of $25,000 in gold, a first offer of $20,600 having been declined by him. The Baltimore *Sun* now says that Mr. John Ellicott, of Baltimore, architect and civil engineer, who assisted in the construction of the defenses around Richmond during the late war, has received a tender of the position of aid to Gen. Beauregard, with the rank of Brigadier General in the Argentine service, at a salary of $15,000. Mr. Ellicott has not accepted the position tendered to him, and does not evince an inclination at present to do so. Mr. Ellicott was employed formerly on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Pittsburg and Connellsville the Union, and other railroads. He was also Chief of the Light-house Corps on the Pacific coast.

THEIR HOT DOLLAR.

How a party of puddlers overreached themselves in Detroit, Mich., is briefly told: For two or three weeks they had been on a strike for what they called their hot dollar, by which they mean an extra dollar per day for working in hot weather. The company refused to pay them this, and, after having been idle for a time, they consented to go to work again, on condition that one man, who was not a member of the Puddlers' Union, should be discharged. The Superintendent of the works at once gave the puddlers notice that they were all discharged, except the man referred to. The strikers had been receiving $5 per day.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S SERVANTS.

At the close of the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of London recently, the President, the Rt. Hon. Sir B. Frere, called Susi and James Chumah to him, and in the name of the society presented the bronze medal to each of them, telling them how highly their fidelity to their late master, Dr. Livingstone, was appreciated, and with what gratitude every one regarded the bravery and devotion which had been shown by the whole band of his servants, when they saved his writings and bore his body to the coast. The President added that a silver medal is in course of preparation, which will yet further mark the esteem in which the doctor's followers are held by the society.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD'S CASE.

FINDING OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPROVAL—CRITICISM OF OFFICERS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT —JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL HOLT'S CONCLUSIONS AFTER REVIEWING THE CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The order in the matter of the Court of Inquiry instituted to investigate the charges against Gen. O. O. Howard has been promulgated by direction of the President of the United States. The findings of the court are prefaced by a detailed narrative of the method of doing business in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. It appears that attention was first called to this subject by the accounting officers of the Treasury, who were uneasy at the frauds perpetrated upon colored claimants for bounties. The payment of these bounties was then transferred to this bureau. The report gives a history of the facts relative to the specific charges presented to Congress, with the two letters of the Secretary of War. It appears that in proportion to numbers, notwithstanding the much greater difficulty of identification of colored claimants, the losses which fell upon claimants in the payments to colored soldiers by the bureau, and to white soldiers through the Pay Department, were in favor of the former. The opinion of the court is as follows:

First.—The Court is of opinion that, in the matters referred to it for investigation, Gen. O. O. Howard has not, with knowledge and intent, violated any law of Congress, regulation of the army, or rule of morals, and that he is "not guilty" upon legal, technical, or moral responsibility in any of the offenses charged.

Second.—The Court finds that Gen. Howard, when charged by his superiors with a great work arising out of the war, devoted his whole time, and all his faculties and energies to the execution of that work. In this he employed hundreds of assistants, and dealt with hundreds of thousands of men. In regard to the expenditure of money, it appears that his accounts are closed and settled to the satisfaction of the accounting officers of the Treasury, whose decisions in such matters are by law the highest authority, final and conclusive upon the Executive branch of the Government, and subject to revision only by Congress or the proper courts.

Third.—In relation to the investment of certain public moneys in United States bonds, while the court does not hold that such investments were justified by existing laws, yet, in view of the fact that these investments were made only under the opinion and advice of the Second Controller, the court attaches no blame to Gen. Howard therefor. The investment of portions of a similar fund, viz.: The "Irregular Bounty Fund," had been previously authorized by express law.

Fourth.—Some questions arising out of the sudden termination of the operations and organization of the Freedman's Bureau yet remain to be settled with those who were formerly subordinates and assistants to the Commissioner. Some few erroneous payments made by honest subordinates, and some others made, or not made, by officers now dead or cashiered for fraud, remain to be adjusted. The adjustment of these matters belongs properly to the successors of Gen. Howard in the bureau, and in these matters, as in all others brought to the notice of the court during thirty-seven days of careful and laborious investigation, the court finds that Gen. Oliver O. Howard did his whole duty, and believes that he deserves well of his country.

The approval of the President then follows in these words: "The finding of the court of inquiry is approved." U. S. Grant. The point is raised by some of the officers of the War Department that this approval of the President is not in the customary form, and that consequently it should not be construed as a full approval by the President of the conduct of Gen. Howard. It appears that the usual mode in such approvals is to approve both the findings and the opinion of the court. The officers who raise this point would have it that the omission of the word "opinion" is intentional on the part of the President, and that the word "finding" should be construed in a technical sense. This theory is scarcely tenable when it is known that Gen. Howard has had no more steadfast friend than the President. The word "finding" is manifestly not used by the President in a technical sense. This inference is the more reasonable inasmuch as the word "find" is used twice in the very language of the opinion in a non-technical sense, and once in the very sentence which precedes the President's name, and which he had before him at the time of signature. If other confirmation were needed it might be found in the fact that the President has already made arrangements to have Gen. Howard immediately assigned to duty as commander of the Department of Oregon.

Judge Advocate General Holt reviewed at length the opinions of the court. Judge Holt's report covers 113 legal-cap pages. The following is a sumary of his conclusions:

The foregoing is believed to present an impartial summary of the evidence in the case. In performing this duty of revision, prescribed by law and devolving upon this office by order of the President, it has been found necessary to amplify the very concise abstract of the facts rendered by the Court. The statement exhibited in this report is the result of a thorough examination of the evidence of record. The case presents very little conflict of testimony, and it is believed that under the important charges the facts stated are only those respecting which there is no question. The provisions of law which are regarded as governing these facts have been likewise plainly set forth as they appear upon the statute-book. If, therefore, this report indicates any conclusions different from those reached by the court, the issue thus raised can be readily determined upon the facts and the legal principles applicable to them. The court find that Gen. Howard "has not, with knowledge and intent, violated any law of Congress, regulation of the army, or rule of morals." So far as this declares that he has not acted in a spirit of defiance or contempt of law, or from any corruptly self-seeking motive, no reason is found in the evidence for any dissent from this opinion. His conduct must, however, be further judged by the familiar maxim that ignorance of the law is no excuse, and that a man is presumed to contemplate the natural consequences of his own acts. When the Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau was intrusted by Congress with the duty of taking better care than formerly that the pay and bounty should be faithfully paid to the colored people to whom it belonged, if he not only failed to provide an efficient system for the execution of this trust, but adopted one which rejected safeguards which had been previously observed, and was wholly inadequate and productive of mistake and fraud, and their concealment, such derelictions in administration, though combined with good intentions, are matters in palliation, but not of justification. If, with only the same excuse, Gen. Howard sanctioned and used a system and method of accounts which failed to truly show the discharge of trusts from which they served to acquit him, the same judgment must be pronounced. If when Gen. Howard, desirous of increasing the revenues of his bureau, conceived the idea of converting public money into bonds, and did not report this scheme to his superior officer, the Secretary of War, but upon the mere verbal advice of one of the accounting officers of the Treasury effected such conversion, in violation of positive law, his ignorance of that law is no excuse that can be safely recognized under such form of government as ours. If in the investment of public money for which by law Gen. Howard was responsible, having been made by his orders, as above stated, he failed to require a proper account of the fact to be rendered, so that his subordinate constantly for nearly two years reported that money thus invested was cash in the Treasury of the United States, and further, if Gen. Howard failed to cause any report to be made of the interest on these investments for a long time after the period prescribed by law, so that the fact of one investment of a sum so large as $300,000 for a whole year was not known to the Secretary of War until nearly three years after it had been converted into money, and no account was rendered of this interest for the same period, although such an account is admitted to have been placed in Gen. Howard's hands more than two years before the same was given to the Treasury, and if, when account is made, it is found to cover a charge to the amount of $16,000 once before paid out of other public money, then the serious question arises whether this delay, contrary to law, in accounting, by which a deficit was concealed for three years, is not due to gross neglect of duty on the part of the Commissioner, and this question is not answered by the mere excuse that the conversion of the public money was sanctioned by the Second Comptroller, and that for the management of this investment and its profits there is a subordinate of the Commissioner who can be held responsible. If Gen. Howard, upon assuming personally the duty of disbursing officer upon relief therefrom of his assistant, received from him an alleged balance of the fund of which the Commissioner was, by act of Congress the lawful custodian and Trustee, failed to take any measures to secure vouchers for the expenditure of the fund of which it was the remainder, so that there is no complete account extant of the disbursement of some $120,000 of the fund, and did further neglect to account for or transfer said balance until six months after he was relieved from duty, then for all this the pressure of other public business and forgetfulness are also matters of palliation but not of excuse. It is deemed unnecessary to pursue this train of illustration at greater length, inasmuch as the facts fully set forth in this report in connection with the rules of law governing them are not deemed to call for further comment. It is to be observed, in conclusion, that with whatever indulgence or commendation the prevailing spirit which characterized Gen. Howard's performance of his arduous and responsible duties may be regarded, it is believed that in the expression of such indulgence or commendation care should be taken to give no sanction, express or implied, to manifest violations of law which have hereinbefore been fully commented on.

It is known that this opinion of the Judge Advocate, which is submitted with the report, is the second opinion prepared by him. The President, however, ordered the evidence to be laid before him, and after reading it indorsed in the way he has the finding of the court. It will be seen that the Judge Advocate does not claim that Gen. Howard was actuated by wrongful motives; he only insists that Gen. Howard has technically violated laws, and should be punished therefor by non-acquittal by this court.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A marine aquarium upon a large scale is about to be established at Naples. The London Crystal Palace Company, the Royal Society, the leading universities, and several other organizations in England have contributed to the fund.

The fifth grand national exhibition of dogs has recently been held at the Crystal Palace, London. There were 1,187 entries. The dogs were not muzzled, and the visitors, numbering about 120,000, who went to see them did not die of hydrophobia.

Here is an instance of the exclusiveness of German patriotism. Tenders were asked for a supply of rails for the Berlin and Anhalt Railway. The lowest tenders were all foreign, but the highest, being German, got the contract on the ground of nationality.

C. J. Ottaway is the name of an Oxford student who has just taken his degree with a "double first." But the point to be remembered by those who denounce athletic sports as injurious to mental culture, is that Mr. Ottaway is also champion in the rackets and foot-ball competitions, a good oarsman, and fine rider to hounds; also, Ex-Captain of the University eleven.

A German paper has again officially denied the report that the German Government has the intention of acquiring a colony to make it a station for the fleet. This is the fifth special denial of the same kind that has been made. But it comes, oddly enough, at the same time that the German Government has been offering, without success, to lend money to Spain on a mortgage of the Philippine Islands. There is no doubt that Germany sadly wants a little colony somewhere.

A cricket match of a novel description has been played in Australia to swell the funds of local charities. The players were ladies, not in bloomer costume, but in an ordinary shaped dress of calico, with a colored jacket and sailors' hats. The Reds went first to the wickets and scored 62. The Blues followed and got 83, and, it being a one-inning match, won. The whole affair was very successful and much enjoyed, besides adding a very substantial sum to the treasuries of the charities.

The *Daily News*, of Buenos Ayres, gives the following encouragement to immigrants and says: "We are not acquainted with a single decent, comfortable habitation for the working-class, either inside or outside Buenos Ayres. There is, leaving out of the question the old solid-built family houses, cut up and partitioned off for lodgings, and woefully wanting in every requisite, nothing intermediate, nothing between the stucco-fronted house, built for outside appearance, and the four bare walls of sheds, built of the cheapest material, and cut up into slips for human habitation."

A novel design for an iron-clad has just been submitted to the British Government by a Mr. Hitt. The vessel is built on a somewhat similar principle to the life-boat, having her floating power and reserve of stability above the water. She can thus, so claims the inventor, be built on the very finest lines, and at the same time, be very heavily plated. Her sides above water are of a tubular form. The guns are mounted in circular rotating carriages, which ascend and descend. Mr. Hitt claims to be able to deliver a complete all-round fire. It is proposed to arm her with 600 pounders, which would be fired by the helmsman by electricity.

The Paris *Figaro* gives an account of a visit paid by the Secularist Bradlaugh, whom it terms "Sir Bradlaugh" to the French Chambers. The *Figaro* says what doubtless Bradlaugh wishes were true, that he is possessed of enormous wealth, and then goes on to tell us that he "appeared a good deal bored at the sitting, which was extremely dull. We must add that he could not have understood it, for his French is very imperfect. Sir Bradlaugh looks like a clergyman, minus the white choker. His face is clean shaved, his nose is of the variety termed 'snub,' the lower part of his face very prominent, the forehead ample and well developed. His red hair, mingled with here and there a silver streak, looks like a wig. On the whole, his appearance is not aristocratic. He was asked: 'What was it most struck you in the Chamber?' He replied: 'The number of times the President rang his bell. He rang thirty-two times in three hours.' A cunning fellow, though, this Republican Bradlaugh."

China, says an Indian paper, appears to be the paradise of place-hunting Irishmen in the present day, and it is odd to notice how many have attained posts of honor and high pay in the Celestial Empire. First and foremost comes Her Majesty's Minister, Mr. Wade, whose long career in the East, characterized by many Hibernianisms, is yet one of which his native country may be proud. Then there is the astute and cautious head of the customs, Mr. Hart, whose career of unexampled success is creditable both to himself and the land that gave him birth. Then there is Sir Arthur Kennedy, Governor of Hong Kong, who succeeded to one of the most indisputable Irishmen that ever left the British Isles—Sir Richard MacDonnell. The last Admiral in Chinese waters, Sir Henry Kellett, hailed from the Emerald Isle; so also do several of the minor officials of the Hong Kong colony, notably Mr. Russell, the Police Magistrate. Of the Consular officials some of the ablest and best known are Irishmen. Mr. Mongan, whose careful and elaborate official reports are a model for junior officers; Mr. Watters, whose scholarlike labors in Chinese philosophy promise to earn him a prominent place among Eastern philologists, and others who might be mentioned. The proportion of Irishmen in the customs service is unusually large, and it is sometimes said by disappointed juniors that to be born in Ireland is a far more certain passport to speedy promotion in China than long service, business capacity, or acquaintance with the Chinese language.

THE EGYPTIAN SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Victor Barringer, of North Carolina, Ex-member of Congress, and ex-rebel General, has been appointed by President Grant the American member of the Supreme Court to be established by the Khédive of Egypt, and to have jurisdiction in all international cases. Its members are to be nominated by Great Britain, France, and the United States, and will rank next to the Khédive's family. Gen. Barringer was one of the Commissioners selected to revise and codify the laws of the United States.

FRANCE.

THE FUNERAL OF JULES JANIN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, June 22, 1874.

I have just returned from the funeral of Jules Janin in the Church of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, Passy, and the length of the ceremonies have left me but a few moments in which to jot down a few random notes, before the closing of the post. At the designated hour a very large crowd, composed of all that there is of greatness and celebrity in the world of literature and of art, assembled at the well-known châlet, Rue de la Pompe. The registers opened there contain the names of men who are famous throughout the world, and whose fame will be enduring. Upon them one saw the bold signature of Victor Hugo, and the small, neat hand of Alexander Dumas. Upon the veranda of the châlet stood a number of Academicians in their palm-embroidered uniforms, and in the grounds, laid out and beautified by Janin himself, were half the men of letters and journalists of Paris. So great was the crowd of persons in the street that our carriages were stopped by the Police two blocks away. On entering the gates one seemed to be treading on sacred ground. During the past quarter of a century nearly every man and woman of literary or artistic merit have at some time entered here to see the great critic. For the greater part of this period Janin has been confined to this house. The year 1848 was a year of trial for him, for besides the sorrow caused him by political events, by the revolution, and change of Government, it was in this year that he was first seriously attacked with gout. From this moment he devoted himself almost exclusively to his feuilleton in the *Journal des Débats*. He retired to his beloved châlet at Passy—built upon land which formerly belonged to Queen Marie Antoinette—and only went out on the evenings of first representations at the theatres. I saw him at one of these representations some years ago, his face beaming with good humor and benevolence, surrounded by a crowd of friends and admirers, and talking in an animated, jovial way during the entr'actes. But of late years Janin has been unable to attend the theatres at all. But in such esteem was he held that no author ever brought out a piece without sending him the first copy, and actresses would go to repeat their rôles in his study for the sake of a few words in his Monday's feuilleton. To the last he justified the title given him by common accord of "the prince of critics." "But," said M. Cuvillier-Fleury an hour ago standing over Janin's coffin, "but he was more than the prince of critics, he was their king." No other man has ever yet been able to win the first place in this difficult art and keep it for a period of forty years.

At 11 o'clock a long procession of distinguished persons followed the body to the Church of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce. All walked uncovered through the streets of Passy, the people standing with bare heads on either side, and every window and balcony being filled. So great was the crowd that only those with cards of invitation were allowed to enter the church until the friends were placed, and then no room was left for those who came to pay their last tributes of respect to the great critic. The church was hung with black, with the initial "J." embroidered in silver upon the sombre hangings, and the grand altar fully illuminated with candles. Before it, in the centre aisle, stood the catafalque, surrounded with candles, with colored flames issuing from the corner urns, and with the pedestal richly decorated with garlands and mourning wreaths. At each corner was an enormous bouquet of fresh flowers, sent in by friends. Upon a black velvet cushion at the end was the red ribbon and cross of the Legion of Honor worn by the deceased. A company of soldiers was stationed along the aisle, in order to pay the usual military honors to an Academician, the troop going through the service at the word of command; now presenting arms at one part of the service, then kneeling in line at the elevation of the Host, while a muffled drum was beat before the altar. The services were very long, the priests and acolytes chanting the service for nearly two hours. When the last benediction was given, the Abbé who conducted the services passed twice round the catafalque, once with incense and once with holy water, and then the audience formed in procession to pass for the last time by the dead body of their friend. Each sprinkled the coffin with holy water and passed through into the garden. So great was the number of persons present that this ceremony occupied a much longer time than usual. Under the trees in the garden a black cloth had been spread, before a marble statue of the Virgin Mary, and a circle was formed about it as the assistants came out of the chapel. It was here that the addresses were to be read. As Janin is to be buried at Dreux, his body will be kept in Passy to-night, and followed out to-morrow by the family only, to be placed in the tomb. The friends and confrères of the author took their last leave of him in this beautiful garden. The coffin, made of lead, and inclosed in a case of solid oak, was brought out with difficulty by eight men, and once more covered with the pall and with garlands of flowers and mourning wreaths. M. Cuvillier-Fleury, Janin's colleague in the Academy and in the *Journal des Débats*, a friend of long standing, then read an address in the name of the French Academy, but made it as much in the name of the editors of the *Débats* as of the members of the Immortal Forty. Other addresses followed, and despite their length no one seemed wearied. Indeed, everyone seemed loth to quit the spot, and when the public ceremony was over the friends of the deceased lingered there to talk over the virtues of the friend and master who had departed forever.

At this late day, I need say nothing of the life and career of Jules Janin, for the biographical works give the details with sufficient fullness. But many of them are in error about the date of his birth, and there is a conflict among the generally received authorities. His birth act, however, says that he was born at St. Etienne, on the 11th of December, 1804. Another writer says that he came of an obscure and ridiculous family, but such was not the case. His father was an advocate, but without fortune at the time. Yet Janin has since inherited a million from his own family. His early poverty is certain, but he managed to get through his studies at the Lycée of Lyons, and came to enter the College of Louis le Grand, at Paris, where he was a schoolmate of Saint-Beuve. After beginning the study of law he left it for journalism, and was a writer upon several well-known papers before making the acquaintance of Bertin of the *Journal des Débats*. For forty years Jules Janin was the critic of this paper, without even failing to perform his duty a single week, and without even giving the proprietors of his journal cause for complaint. Although an author of the first rank, Janin was a journalist above all, and he loved the profession too well to quit it for the honors and plaudits sought with so great avidity by many of his colleagues. It was a great blow to him when he was "detailed" from the *Debats* and his place given to another, and he complained bitterly that "*ces gens* had turned him out of doors." Latterly, however, Janin was unable to leave his house. His gout was increasing, and he had become so heavy that he could scarcely walk. His doctor placed him upon the most meagre régime. Just about this time his wife inherited a fortune of three millions. "Ah!" said Janin, when he received the news, "what is the use of being four times millionaire, when I can neither walk, nor eat, nor drink, nor sleep, nor take the pleasures which wealth usually brings." During the past few years Janin has been of enormous size; his form was simply prodigious. But although his body was condemned to repose his mind was still active. When elected to the Academy he was just able to present himself, but could not read his own address. The honors he had so long sought, and which had been twice refused him, came too late. It was a painful blow when Prevost-Paradol was elected to the chair he solicited. But he gained a chair at length, and it made his last days happier. In his study he worked to the end, and was engaged upon another translation of Horace when death overtook him. Perhaps his feuilletons are the best of his works, but yet Jules Janin will be reckoned among such authors as Thiers, Guizot, and Victor Hugo.

SHOT DOWN FROM A WINDOW.

HOW A SOUTHERN CONGRESSMAN DEFENDED HIS DAUGHTER'S GOOD NAME.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal*, writing from Tuscumbia, Ala., under date of June 28, gives some details of the murder of a young man named George F. Long, by Joseph H. Sloss, the Democratic member of Congress from the Sixth District of Alabama. Tuscumbia, he says, is, with the exception of Salem, Mass., the quietest town in the United States, and its citizens are a prayerful, church-going people, distinguished everywhere for intelligence, good-breeding, and good morals. "When, therefore," he continues, "a man is shot down on the streets in Tuscumbia, absolute amazement must possess everybody, and extraordinary provocation must have begotten the dreadful deed." The facts of the present assassination he details as follows:

"More than a year ago George F. Long, of this place, began to evince a show of affection for Miss Sloss, the youthful and attractive daughter of the present member of Congress from this district. When Mr. Sloss discovered the facts he objected to any intercourse whatever between his daughter and the young gentleman. The latter was deeply incensed, and accustomed to denounce the father, and assert unworthy acts on the part of the daughter. His language was such, and his assertions were so commonly known, that the pretty girl had withdrawn from society, and led a life of entire seclusion. Meanwhile the father was in Washington. He came home Friday afternoon, and heard the whole story from his family and friends. Long was advised to leave Tuscumbia, and said to-day, just before he was shot, while sitting in front of Aydlett's hotel, that he 'never expected to spend another Sabbath in Tuscumbia.' Rising from his seat, he went into the bar-room, drank a glass of ale, and sauntered along leisurely down the sidewalk. He turned to the right, and was going toward his home, and at the very instant that he touched his hat and bowed to a friend approaching him a gun was fired from the second-story window of Warren's store, on the opposite side of the street, and Long fell, two buck-shot penetrating his body, one passing through his neck, but failing to touch the artery, and a fourth entering the skull just behind the left ear. He fell, bleeding profusely. Even now a broad, blackened mark of blood extends across the brick sidewalk, and stains the sand in the gutter. Long was soon removed to his home, and Dr. Abernathy and other surgeons sent for, but their skill can avail nothing. The young man is surely dying. He said just now that he thought he was shot by young Warren, a nephew of Col. Sloss, but since it was Col. Sloss himself it was 'all right.' Nothing could justify Long's assaults upon the girl's honor, and no one condemns Col. Sloss. The manner of killing is generally disapproved. I heard it commonly said that if the deed had been done the day Col. Sloss reached home, there would have never been a question as to the propriety of his conduct. He had the perfect right, it is argued, to regard the man as a savage wild beast who traduced his daughter, and if he killed Long as soon as he was satisfied the girl had been assailed by the breath of slander, there is an end of it. If Sloss had taken the gun into the street and gone through the form of telling Long to 'defend' himself, there would never have been even the form of a trial. Mr. Long was often told that he should leave Tuscumbia before Sloss came home. He had at length agreed to go away, and in this he confessed his guilt and admitted the propriety of Col. Sloss' conduct. Long was wholly fearless, and its was only because urged to do so by his friends, of whom he has many here that he had consented to leave Tuscumbia. His father and kindred are excellent people, and it is only said of the young man, and in derogation of his worth, that he had been a village idler for some months. An idler will talk too much, and if he habitually air his eloquence in front of the corner grocery, there is often death and damnation in very innocent words that bubble up from fountains of whisky. Long may die within the hour in which he was shot, and within which this is most hurriedly written, and he may survive one, or two, or even three days. No vital organ is touched, but die he must. Such wounds in such weather must prove fatal. Col. Sloss is in charge of the Sheriff, and one of his deputies occupies the room from which he fired upon Long. Desperate deeds have distinguished the spot where Long fell. Bayless Morton, on the self-same sidewalk, shot Mr. Henderson; a negro was killed on the same identical spot, and a man was stabbed to death 100 yards away, and the bloody knife of the assassin was found hard-by."

INSURANCE IN MAINE.

Hon. Joshua Nye, State Insurance Commissioner of Maine, has just issued his annual report, from which it appears that at the close of 1873 there were forty-one fire and marine insurance companies organized under the laws of the State, and that seventy-nine companies of other States and countries were authorized to transact business in Maine. The capital invested in the stock companies of the State is $590,520, so that insurers have to depend largely upon foreign companies to take their risks. The Commissioner thinks the tax levied by the last Legislature very unjust. During this year, and up to the date of the annual report, nine foreign companies have been admitted, making eighty-eight now licensed to do business in the State. Three companies were excluded or withdrawn from the State during the year. The domestic stock companies have received premiums on fire risks amounting to $2,026,959, and paid losses on the same amounting to $4,026,543, it being 198 per cent. of losses to premiums. The same companies have received for premiums on marine risks, $26,882,534, and paid for losses $13,228,992, it being 49 per cent. of premiums received. The ratio of total losses paid to total premiums received on fire and marine business, by Maine stock companies, is 60 per cent., and the companies of other States and countries have received premiums amounting to $86,113,231, and paid losses amounting to $56,152,835, or 65 per cent. of premiums received. These companies have paid, for losses during the year, $4,168,151. The assets of the mutual companies amount to $88,642,968, of which amount $77,344,857 consist of premium notes. The second part of Mr. Nye's report, taking up the business of the life companies, will shortly be published.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE SUIT.

The London *Echo* of the 23d ult. says: The question which the House of Lords was called upon to answer yesterday was this: Can a husband prosecute a suit in the Divorce Court created by the 20th and 21st Victoria, chapter 85, after it has been ascertained in the progress of the suit—and in this case before any answer had been put in—that his wife is afflicted with incurable insanity? The House of Lords have answered this question in the affirmative, deciding that there is nothing in the act by which the Divorce Court was called into existence to prevent a petitioner from proceeding with his suit under such circumstances. In so deciding the Lords have concurred with the majority of the Judges before whom the Mordaunt case was brought; that is to say if we are to count the opinion of Mr. Baron Martin, who had retired before the time came for delivering his judgment. In the court below Lord Penzance and Mr. Justice Keating were of opinion that the insanity operated as a bar to the continuance of the suit. Lord Chief Baron Kelly took an opposite view. When the Judges were consulted by the Lords, Justices Denman, Pollock, and Mr. Baron Martin concurred with the judgment of the Chief Baron, and Justices Brett and Keating with that of the court below. The question thus so much debated was one of strict law, and fortunately so; for the hardship on each side was so equally balanced, that there might have been some difficulty in deciding between them. It seems not less cruel to call upon a wife, incurably insane, to establish her innocence, than to bind a husband to wife, from whom he might otherwise have freed himself, merely because, besides being immoral, she has become mad. The suit of Sir Charles Mordaunt for divorce will now, therefore, proceed.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY IN NEWARK.

A party of seven young men from New-York visited the saloon of John Disch on South Orange avenue, Newark, N. J., on Saturday night, and after drinking for some time became involved in a quarrel with Disch about the payment of drinks. They were ejected by Disch and several friends. Upon reaching the sidewalk they suddenly turned and attacked with knives the party that ejected them. During the affray John Gordon received a terrible gash in the right arm, Philip Hoffman received a stab in the side, and several other men were more or less injured. The police were informed of the fight, and upon their arrival the ruffians ran away. The police followed in pursuit, and arrested three of them, who gave their names as John and William Welsh and James McQuillion. They were held to await the result of the wounded men's injuries.

AN EX-CONGRESSMAN IN PRISON.

George W. Smith, Ex-Member of Congress from Mississippi, arrived at the Albany penitentiary on Wednesday, 1st inst. He is under a sentence of $1,000 fine and two years' imprisonment, for embezzlement.

CHICAGO AFFAIRS.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

THE RECENT FIRE AT WELLS' FACTORY AND ITS LESSONS—THE TAX LEVY—CHAPMAN'S BURIAL CASKETS—THEATRICAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 2, 1874.

The report of the Chicago Board of Underwriters relative to the fire which broke out June 1 in the wholesale boot and shoe establishment of M. D. Wells & Co., and which destroyed the building and contents, is deserving of mention for the benefit of Eastern insurance companies. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion; of this there seems to be no doubt. The fire broke out early on Sunday morning. There was no fire in the building after the previous Friday night. The Fire Department were prompt to arrive, but because of the height of the building, the fact that the fire was raging in the upper floor, and that the firemen knew not how to gain access to that floor, their services seemed of little use. Access was easily gained to the third floor, but from here there was no passage to the rooms above. After giving the subject careful attention the underwriters made certain deductions, which may be briefly given as follows: That in every building where there is a factory of any sort there should be a watchman and a watch clock; that in every shoe factory at least the rubbish should be gathered in an iron box or can, and that this should be carried away and emptied in some safe place every night; that the use of cotton-seed oil should be discouraged * * *; that the communication between one floor and another should never be concealed; that it is imperatively necessary that the foremen of engines should be familiar with the construction of every building in the immediate district in which their engines are located; that steps should be taken to procure some more quickly and more easily handled machines than those now owned by the city for hoisting men and hose, and commanding fires from the level of upper stories of buildings. The board acknowledge that if a fire were to-day discovered raging in the fourth or fifth story of a first-class building, if it had gained any headway before being discovered, it would be a matter of some doubt whether it could be extinguished. The Chief Fire Marshal was closely interrogated before the board. Asked how he would handle such a fire, he replied, "Attack first with hose from the inside, and send another force with hose and hooks to the roof to attack it from above." But, supposing he did not know the construction of the building, and could not find the stairway, what then? "Cut a large opening through the roof, sufficient to put in a dozen streams, and drown out the fire." Suppose the roof was the most approved metal roof, what would he do? "Well, he would have to depend upon reaching the fire from the outside, either by hose from the street or from a hose elevator on the level with upper stories." But he acknowledged that twenty streams thrown from the street level into the windows of the fifth story would do but little if any good. They would strike against the ceiling, and not penetrate into the room to the fire. Nor could he depend upon his hose elevators. They are clumsy, not easily handled, and rarely have been of great service. Asked if he could not have ladders long enough to reach upper stories, his reply was: "Yes, there are such; but if the fire is under much headway the men cannot work from them directly in front of windows through which fire may be bursting." The truth of the matter is, our fire department is not well managed, nor has it ever been. Political favorites have been promoted over good men, and ward caucuses determine who shall protect our properties. The worst feature of the Wells fire is the authoritative statement that a number of firemen helped themselves to new pairs of boots. They left their work and fitted themselves with new brogans. When accused of the theft, the men had nothing to say in extenuation of their crime. The matter was brought to the notice of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and there it has rested for over a month. Aldermen and other local politicians are opposed to having their friends tried on such "flimsy pretext," and it seems if the board dare not give the matter a thorough, honest investigation.

MUNICIPAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.

The annual Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1874-5 passed the Common Council last Tuesday night. The Council, in May last, passed by a unanimous vote a resolution limiting the tax levy to fifteen mills on the dollar, or as near to that sum as it was believed possible for them to do without injury to the city. The estimates submitted by the several departments were considerably in excess of this amount, but the Finance Committee, after careful consideration, cut down these estimates until the total appropriation was within the amount specified in the May resolution. Meanwhile, the city being in need of ready money, the Controller visited New-York City, and having satisfied Eastern capitalists of Chicago's determination to economize, readily succeeded in negotiating a loan of several hundred thousand dollars. But when the Appropriation bill came up for consideration in the Council, the Aldermen forgot their promises, and, despite the earnest protests of the Mayor, the Controller, and the public press, they increased the levy from fifteen to a little over seventeen mills on a total valuation of about $312,000,000. This increase was brought about by means of a combination formed by a majority of the Aldermen who are anxious for re-election, and who, having succeeded in appropriating upward of $600,000 for sewerage purposes in their several wards, will go before their constituency and demand their votes as a reward for their adherence to ward rather than the city's interests. Under the law it was necessary that this ordinance should be passed and approved of by the Mayor before 12 o'clock midnight of June 30, and it was within ten minutes of that hour when Mr. Calvin affixed his name to the document. The bill was engrossed long before that time, but the required number of votes to pass it was lacking. A few of the better class of Aldermen declared that they could not conscientiously vote for the bill as it then stood, more especially as they were pledged as a body to keep the tax levy below fifteen mills. But later in the evening, satisfied that the majority would not recede from their position, four of these economists, rather than have the city without any appropriation, changed their votes, and the ordinance was passed by a bare majority of one. The lateness of the hour left the Mayor no time to prepare a veto, which he evidently desired to do, and he, too, gave way and announced his intention to sign the bill. Under the Mayor's bill, which was passed by the Legislature for the benefit of Hon. Joseph Medill, that official had the power of vetoing one or more items of the appropriation ordinance, but this bill expired by limitation last Spring, and our present Mayor was powerless to prevent the increase, unless he vetoed the entire appropriation, which he did not desire to assume the responsibility of doing. It has been ascertained, however, that the large amount appropriated for sewerage purposes is entirely unauthorized, and cannot be assessed upon the tax-payers, for the reason, as it is claimed, that under the charter provisions it is necessary for the Board of Public Works to prepare all estimates for street improvements previous to the Council appropriating for the same. This was not done in the present instance, and the levy may, after all, come within the fifteen mills pledged by the city and so earnestly desired by Controller Hays.

SELF-PRESERVATION THE FIRST LAW OF NATURE.

An inventive genius living in Stirling in this State has got up a new arrangement for disposing of the dead. He claims to be a benefactor to the human race in administering consolation to the living, by letting them know that their loved ones in death can be placed in a casket impervious to decay. The plan proposed by this wonderful Illinoisian is simply to make the casket air-tight and water-tight by surrounding it with water-lime cement, and this sarcophagus, says he, "is far superior to any ever used by ancient Egyptians or Eastern monarch, and can be furnished at a trifling expense." The man holds out no ordinary inducement. There is compensation for this weary life in the thought that after it is over one can go to sleep in a much more substantial manner than Cheops or Cephrenes and that not even the Shah or the Khédive, with all his gold and diamonds, can acquire such a sarcophagus as one can get from Chapman. Says this genius, "Shall we continue to bury our dead in this enlightened age in that barbarous, careless, and indifferent manner that has characterized all nations in all past ages; leaving them submerged in water a great part of the time, and constantly exposed to the depredations of rats, snakes, and other vermin, until they crumble into dust, rather than adopting a method, at a cost of $6 to $12, to pay proper respect to that casket formed after the image of our great Creator, and for so long a time containing the soul that is immortal, and now basking in the sunshine of our Great Redeemer?" And then, dropping suddenly from this sublimity, he concludes with his address, and the inevitable, "all orders promptly filled." This sarcophagus is further vouched for by the inventor saying, "It will be sound when the pyramids of Egypt have crumbled into dust." Now, it is somewhat doubtful if there is any one who desires to last until the pyramids crumble into dust, more especially as it is not known whether there will be any Bayard Taylors in those days to investigate antiquities, and write about samples of a past epoch, as is now done of the Post-Pleiocene period. There is one thing about the Chapman casket to recommend it, however, and that is its cheapness.

THE VARIETY WAR IN THE GARDEN CITY.

I must tell you of a very interesting conflict among theatrical managers, which took place here last week. To be sure, the principals are of that class known as variety managers, but the details are none the less interesting because of that fact. Leonard Grover—he was once an operatic manager of some standing—has, for several months, been managing the Adelphi, of this city, a theatre in which a higher order of variety entertainments has been maintained. His success, financially and otherwise, attracted the attention of Eastern managers, and John Stetson, of Boston, and Josh Hart, of Broadway, New-York, determined to visit Chicago, for the purpose of taking in some of those same greenbacks which were supposed to be enriching Mr. Grover. They were desirous of carrying off his prestige, and recover their own losses by diverting patronage from his entertainment to their own. All was arranged with the utmost good feeling, and a general conflict appeared inevitable. A vast amount of advertising was done all around, and every dead wall and fence in the city was adorned with fancifully-colored posters describing the particular attractions of either show. Meanwhile all the leading variety managers in the country flocked to Chicago to witness the struggle, and profit by what they saw. With the three best companies in the country, Chicago had the best variety talent extant. The famous Jackleys, Billy Rice, the Reynolds Brothers, the Constantine Pantomime Company, and Hall, the banjoist, were at the Adelphi; Maffitt and Bartholomew, Gus Williams, the Nelson Family, Luke Schoo'craft, and Adah Richmond with Stetson; Harrigan and Hart, the Foy Sisters, Johnny Wild, and Mackin and Wilson with Josh Hart. John Stetson had the Academy of Music, Josh Hart occupied Myers' Opera-house, and Grover was at the Adelphi. The material was about evenly divided, but Grover had the best of the arrangement. He not only advertised as freely as his rivals, but made his house easy of access by giving free omnibus rides to and from the Adelphi. By Thursday night the Boston manager lost all hope. He had been outgeneraled, and he decided to haul off as early as possible. He never expected that he would have to come to Chicago to learn how to run a variety show; but this was a fact which he candidly acknowledged. He said: "I have learned something; but, thank goodness, Josh Hart has lost more than I have." Stetson was to have played two weeks in the Academy, and then a week at Hooley's. He left for Boston last Sunday afternoon. Mr. Hart's week was also a disastrous one. Houses were miserable, and the performers were disgusted. Josh said that Chicago is a bankrupt town, with no appreciation for a good variety show, and went back to Gotham. Next week Tony Pastor and his variety troupe appear at Hooley's, and we shall see whether he is more successful in outgeneraling the Chicago manager.

THE INDIAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The London *Times*, of the 24th ult., says: "Papers have been recently laid before Parliament relating to the reorganization of the Meteorological Department in India on a uniform system for all the Presidencies and Provinces. Among the papers is an interesting memorandum upon the subject, which was prepared by Mr. H. F. Blanford, of the Bengal Meteorological Department. He has called attention in this paper to the great importance of ascertaining, as far as may be, the normal laws of the monsoons and their anomalies, with especial reference to the distribution of the rainfall, and its variation in different years. He observes that we know already that the rains of India may be distinguished according to season. There are, first, the Spring rains of Bengal and the eastern half of the peninsula, which are not felt to the west of Nagpur. These are due to the indraught of moist air from the Bay of Bengal toward the heated and upland plains of Central India. Secondly, there are the Summer or south-west monsoon rains, which are felt more or less all over India, with the partial exceptions of the Coromandel Coast and the almost rainless region around the lower Indus. Third, come the Autumn rains of the Coromandel Coast, which are brought by easterly and south-easterly winds at the close of the south-west monsoon. Fourthly, the Winter rains, chiefly felt in Northern India, and possibly brought by a current, bearing a relation to the north-east monsoon similar to that which the anti-trades bear to the trade winds of the Atlantic region; but this is regarded as requiring confirmation. The rains, then, are dependent on the prevalence of certain winds, the general direction of which is known, and which are different for different seasons and localities. It is known as a general law that winds are caused and their directions determined by differences in the barometric pressure; but very little is known of the actual distribution of that pressure in India. Barometric pressure depends primarily on temperature; but the effect of this is complicated by variations in the humidity of the air, and by peculiarities of physical geography. Mr. Blanford submits that the relations of these varying elements should be traced out in detail, and that the variations, special and general, should be referred as far as possible to their physical causes. If the elements of mean temperature, pressure and wind direction, with the totals of rainfall, were observed and laid down on charts, these would exhibit the leading characters of each period, and from a comparative study of them those of the seasons and their anomalies would be learned. Of course the obervations everywhere made must be comparable, and the stations sufficiently numerous, but not more than will admit of an efficient check being kept on the work; and it should be done so promptly that it may be practicable to form some idea of the probable character of a monsoon."

A TERRIFIC HAIL-STORM.

The Milan correspondent of the London *Standard* writes under date of June 16: "Of course the telegraph has informed you of the fact of the terrific hail-storm which burst over Milan at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, the 13th, but it could hardly have given you an adequate idea of the effect of the storm—the most violent, it is said, on record. A hundred exaggerated statements are in circulation, together with some which fall as far short of the actual extent of the mischief done. The particulars which follow may be accepted as more accurately correct than any which have been published by the papers here.

There are two fabrics in Milan to which one's thoughts turn at once on the occasion of such a disaster as that of last Saturday—the Duomo and the Galleria Di Victor Emanuele, the finest thing of its kind in all Europe, as all the world knows. Both of these structures are specially liable to serious injury from such a catastrophe, the latter, of course, of a kind which money—a sufficiency of money—can repair; the former of a kind which might well have been irreparable. I will therefore at once put the lovers of art out of their anxiety by telling them that, fortunately, such was not to any great extent the case. Regrettable mischief has been done, however. The driving of the storm was mainly from the north, and the windows of the nave on that side have suffered considerably. But they are not among the most precious possessions of the Duomo in this kind. They are works of the sixteenth century, when the art was already on the decline, and were not by any means in a good state of preservation. They were so far from being so that, by simply replacing the destroyed fragments with bits of colored glass of almost any kind, these windows will serve as well as ever their purpose of contributing to the beauty and complexion of the general *coup d'œil* of the church. Very different would it have been if a similar amount of injury had been done to the fourteenth century windows on the southern side of the nave. But these, by reason of their position, and the direction of the storm, are, I think I may say, absolutely intact. They are among the finest extant specimens of the halcyon days of the art, and their injury would have been a fatal loss to the history of the beautiful art in question.

It is a piteous thing to pass through the great gallery, which has been sufficiently cleared of the masses of glass fragments which fell into it to admit of its being to day opened to the public in so far as to allow of its being a thoroughfare. Six thousand large panes of glass were smashed in the roof, and tumbled in heaps of fragments on the pavement. Fortunately the iron framework of the roof of the gallery resisted, and was uninjured. The expenses of reparation will be 150,000 lire, and the time required for completing it a month. The damage done to other public buildings in the city will bring the bill which the municipality has to meet up to 200,000 lire. These losses, however, are trifling in amount to those which fall upon the country districts within a radius of from three to five kilometres around the city. The wheat, oats, maize, and rice have suffered great damage. The last, it is hoped, may yet recover itself in some degree. But the devastation has been yet more complete in the market gardens and orchards which occupy a large portion of the soil around the city. In most of these the destruction has been complete, and the city authorities calculate the loss which has fallen on the district around the city, as far as it admits of being yet calculated, at 4,000,000 of francs at the least. And all this destruction was the work of ten minutes, for the storm, which burst very suddenly, lasted no longer than this. The beautiful public garden of Milan, in which the Milanese, not without reason, take great pride, is a perfect wreck.

No person, so far as is yet known, was killed. But there were many very narrow escapes, and about thirty persons were more or less gravely injured. Two Englishmen are stated to have received severe wounds in the head from pieces of glass falling in the great gallery. One gentleman, a clerk in the public office, while in the act of shutting the shutters of his dwelling, received such a blow from a hailstone that his eye was destroyed by it, as, indeed, might well be the case; for I have been assured by an eye-witness worthy of all credit that he collected off his own dining-table, which the family left in all haste on the bursting of the storm, a plateful of hailstones each as large as a moderate-sized orange. One interesting anecdote is told which is perhaps worth repeating. At the bottom of the Corso Venezia a little girl, about ten years old, was crossing the somewhat wide open space there, leading by the hand another child of some four or five years, when they were surprised by the tempest. The poor child was unable to proceed, either from the loss of all presence of mind, or from not being able to stand against the fury of the blast. But stooping over the yet more helpless infant she was leading, she made a shelter for it of her own tiny person. While in this position she received many severe contusions from the hail, one stone of which absolutely cut off her ear. Both children would have infallibly perished but for the timely aid of a laboring man, who rushed out from a neighboring shelter and dragged the two babes into it.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF OREGON.

The Portland *Oregonian* furnishes us the complete official vote of Oregon for Congressman at the late election, and the vote for Governor, nearly complete. The following are the figures, by counties:

	Congress.			Governor.		
County.	T. W. Davenport, Ind.	R. Williams, Rep.	G. A. LaDow, Dem.	T. F. Campbell, Ind.	J. C. Tolman, Rep.	L. F. Grover, Dem.
Baker	61	338	459	....	280	433
Benton	370	506	276	392	481	276
Clackamas	236	581	618	199	592	640
Clatsop	32	216	143	35	211	148
Coos	49	430	384	56	408	399
Curry	24	103	73	....	....	....
Columbia	79	62	118	88	59	114
Douglas	705	441	461	573	295	374
Grant	226	217	206	213	183	181
Jackson	131	543	852	120	572	828
Josephine	17	126	179	27	138	163
Lane	462	624	635	522	619	578
Linn	556	654	1040	674	646	947
Marion	731	1085	839	608	1058	966
Multnomah	708	1485	843	558	1556	911
Polk	462	351	356	501	334	321
Tillamook	6	97	58	20	120	60
Umatilla	386	158	496	425	134	500
Union	31	393	457	90	369	444
Wasco	309	244	364	330	195	362
Washington	486	188	264	461	202	286
Yamhill	283	497	523	369	442	502
Total	6350	9340	9642	6261	8875	9433

ACCIDENT AT HELL GATE.

The yacht S. J. Callaghan, while passing through Hell Gate, yesterday afternoon, was suddenly caught in a violent gust of wind and capsized. Four men were in the yacht when the accident occurred, and would have been drowned but for the exertions of W. E. Brown and Alfred Merritt. The names of the rescued men are Henry Hale, George Hale, Thomas Meaney, and Daniel Rowland, all of Williamsburg.

LATE DISCOVERY.—Morse's Luxurene for the hair and scalp; most refined of all oleine dressings, and most serviceable in stopping the hair from falling off. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists; wholesale by John F. Henry, Curran & Co., Chas. N. Crittenton and others in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

YOU MAY ESCAPE ALL DANGER FROM ATTACKS OF DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, OR CHOLERA MORBUS, BY A LITTLE FORETHOUGHT IN PROVIDING YOURSELF WITH DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM—AN OLD REMEDY, AND ENTIRELY SAFE.—*Advertisement.*

In Stiffness and Soreness of the Muscles and Joints, Rheumatic Pains, I have experienced immediate relief from GILES & CO.'S LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA. THOMAS BAKER, Wallack's Theatre. Sold at HUDNUT'S, Ann st. and Broadway. REICHARDT'S, 4th av. and 28th st. Depot, No. 451 6th av.—*Advertisement.*

Irritation of the Skin.

Cool and heal it by the use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

Twenty-five cents worth of Lyon's Insect Powder will destroy a million cockroaches and bugs. Genuine sold in bottles only.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury.

MARRIED.

FERRIS—MORRIS.—On Thursday, July 2, 1874, by Rev. Isaac Clark, MURRAY W. FERRIS to ADA MORRIS, daughter of William H. Morris, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, at Passaic, N. J., on July 4, JOHN, eldest son of Wm. S. Anderson.

Funeral at his father's house on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend without further notice.

ARCHBALD.—In this City, July 5, of pleuro-pneumonia, SARAH AUGUSTA T., widow of the late James Archbald, of Scranton, Penn., in the 69th year of her age.

Funeral from her house in Scranton on Tuesday, July 7, at 2 P. M.

CLARK.—On July 4, at White Plains, N. Y., SERENO B. CLARK, son of the late Rev. Daniel A. Clark, in the 46th year of his age.

Funeral Tuesday, 7th inst., at noon, from his late residence. Friends will take train from Grand Central Depot at 10:35 A. M.

COREY.—In this City, Sunday, July 5, 1874, EDWIN F. COREY, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, July 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 302 2d av.

CRANE.—At St. Gingolph, France, May 15, 1874, JOHN R. CRANE, son of Wm. H. Crane, and grandson of the late John Rankin, Esq., of Brooklyn, in the 17th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Schermerhorn st., at 2:30 P. M., Monday, July 6. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Rev. Dr. Duryea will officiate.

DEAS.—On the 3d inst., Miss PHŒBE DEAS.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 139 West 13th st., on Tuesday afternoon, July 7, at 2 o'clock. Funeral services at Grove Church, New-Durham, N. J., where the remains will be placed in the family vault.

EHNINGER.—On the morning of the 5th inst., at Stapleton, S. I., CHARLES EHNINGER, son of the late George Ehninger.

The funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, Edgewater, on Monday, 6th inst., at 4 P. M. Friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

JAMES.—On the 3d inst., WILLIAM J., son of William and Elizabeth James, aged 12 years.

His funeral will be attended from the residence of his parents, No. 18 Central av., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Fairmount Cemetery.

JENKINS.—On Friday, July 3, JAMES JENKINS, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Washington av., between Eighth and Ninth sts., Morrisania, on Tuesday, July 7, at 11 o'clock. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 10:13. Carriages will be in waiting at Morrisania Depot.

ROCKWELL.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, July 5, FRANK A. ROCKWELL, in the 45th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—At New-Utrecht, Long Island, Sunday, 5th inst., MARIA, widow of Henry Smith, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence at New Utrecht, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN IDERSTINE.—On Saturday evening, July 4, SARAH AMANDA, wife of John Van Iderstine.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M.

WINSLOW.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 4, ADELIADE A. MERIOTTE, wife of Miron Winslow.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her aunt, No. 106 East 60th st., this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT FLUSHING YOU CAN BEHOLD THE MOST charming and beautiful young city in the United States. It is but SIX MILES from Hunter's Point; only twenty minutes, in PALATIAL CARS; FARE TEN CENTS; 120 trains daily; seven depots to aid its growth. If you never have been there, accept our invitation, and visit it at once. Maps and free tickets at REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 355 3D AV. CORNER 26TH ST. B. W. HITCHCOCK.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Bleecker Building, MONDAY EVENING, July 6, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of acting upon the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

ROBERT R. CARPENTER, President.

GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, 8 P. M., at Fourteenth Ward Hotel.

THOMAS F. GEARY, President.

RICHARD MCGUIRE, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The market for the season of the year, during the past week ending with Saturday July 4, has been distinguished by an unusual degree of activity, the total value of City real estate sold at auction at the Exchange reaching the large sum of $798,660, as against $286,615, the figures for the previous week. Of this amount, however, $580,275 was realized from the sale of the Furness estate, successfully disposed of on Tuesday, June 30, by Messrs. Muller & Son, to which auction an extended reference has been already made. It is not probable that any more sales of special importance will take place this Summer, and business is likely to be quiet until Fall.

The suburban transactions of the week, as far as reported, have been as follows: Monday, June 29, sale by Wm. M. Burger, at Sunnyside, L. I., of 100 lots for $38,000; Tuesday, June 30, sale by Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Ravenswood, Long Island City, L. I., of 135 lots for $56,980; Wednesday, July 1, sale by A. D. Mellick, Jr. & Bro., at Metuchin, N. J., of 2 houses and 244 lots for $24,699; same day, sale by Blackwell & Utley, and Lewis K. Wood, at Jersey City, N. J., of 26 lots for $14,848; Thursday, July 2, sale by Johnson at Yonkers, Westchester County, of 128 lots for $42,555, and same day sale by Wood, Brady & Todd, at Prospect Hill, Great Neck, L. I., of 17 plots, containing 74 city lots, for $4,500. Total, $181,582. Total sales for week ending Saturday, June 27, $132,817.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales to occur during the present week, all at the Exchange, except when otherwise specially noted, are as follows:

Tuesday, July 7.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of a house and plot 72 by 94 by 108.2 by 116.11, on West One Hundred and Eleventh street, south side, 53 feet west of Tenth avenue, and a house and lot 18.4 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, south side, 310 feet west of Second avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. D. Weeks, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot 20.6 by 98.9, No. 143 East Twenty-first street, north side, 150 feet west of Third avenue.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. Waddington, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot 20 by 100.5, on East Forty-sixth street, north side, 175 feet west of Lexington avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 183.4 by 230.5 by 302.11, on Nichols place, south-west corner of Prescott avenue, Dyckman tract; and a plot, 51.9 by 202 by 54.3 by 235.5, on Nichols place, south side, 183.4 feet west of Prescott avenue, adjoining above.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of an interest in a plot of land, 100 by 170, on East Sixty-ninth street, south side, 398 feet east of Avenue A.

Wednesday, July 8.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Messrs. M. J. McKenna and R. F. Farrell, Referees, of ten houses, with lots, each 16.8 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourth street, north side, 233.4 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two three-story brick houses, with lots, each 16 by 98.9, on East Thirty-third street, north side, one 195 feet, and the other 227 feet east of Second avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. L. Smidt, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20.6 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, north side, 177.6 feet east of Avenue A.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the lease of the premises No. 189 Bowery; term of lease, two years, at a rental of $3,000 per annum, with renewal for five years at a rental of $350 per month.

By E. C. Clarke & Co., at Long Branch, N. J., on the property, at 1 o'clock P. M., public auction sale of one cottage, with plot 100 by 150; two cottages, with plots, each 50 by 150, and a vacant plot, 75 by 150, on Chelsea avenue, opposite the Mansion House.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at Plainfield, N. J., on the premises, at 4 o'clock P. M., public auction sale of a two-story French-roof house, 22 by 47; a stable, 20 by 22, and plot of ground 100 by 150, on Grove street, north-west corner of Park place, known as the Dr. Hutching's property.

Thursday, July 9.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of a lot, 64 by 98.9, (irregular, the rear line being 23 feet,) with improvements, on West Thirtieth street, south side, 34 feet east of Seventh avenue. Also, similar sale, John J. Macklin, Esq., Referee, of 12 lots, together forming a plot in size 201.10 by 150, on Tenth avenue, east side, taking in the block front between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 24 by 106, No. 192 Second street, north side, 152.7 feet west of Avenue B. Also, public auction sale of a lease of the coal yard, No. 235 West Nineteenth street, north side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, now occupied by A. Turnbull & Co. Term of lease five years, at a ground rent of $800 per annum.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. H. K. Blauvelt, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 14 Ludlow street, east side, 124.1 feet north of Canal street, embracing a lot 32.4 by 77.6, with improvements thereon.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Friday, July 10.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-eighth street, south side, 140 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, of three lots, together forming a plot in size 76.7 by 100 by 93 by —, on First avenue, north-west corner of Seventieth street. Also, Executor's sale to close estate of James Ruthven, deceased, of the five-story brick house, with lot 25.10 by 79.10, (rear line 29 feet,) No. 92 Fulton street, south side, between William and Gold streets, and the following Brooklyn property: One two-story and attic frame house, (front,) one two-story brick stable, (rear,) and plot 50 by 100, Nos. 108 and 110 Pacific street, corner of Henry street, and two three story and basement brick houses with lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 112 and 114 Pacific street, adjoining above.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thos. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, south side, 175 feet east of Madison avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jonathan Marshall, Esq., Referee, of the brown-stone-front house, with Columbia College lease of lot 20 by 100.5, No. 26 West Forty ninth street, south side, 375 feet west of Fifth avenue, lease dated Nov. 1, 1866, term, nineteen years six months, with renewals.

Saturday, July 11.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee, of a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house with lot 25 by 98.9 on East Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. W. Poncher, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brown-stone-front French flat house, with lot 20.5 by 70, on Lexington avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-fifth street. Also in Brooklyn, at Court-house, at 12 M., similar sale, Isaac L. Miller, Esq., Referee, of two four-story brick houses with lots each 25 by 100, on Fifth street, Williamsburg, 122 feet from North Third street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 119 East Forty-sixth street, 135 feet west of Lexington avenue.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SALE OR LET—IN TWENTY-THIRD WARD, GOOD house, eleven rooms, on four lots; variety of fruit; shrubbery, &c.; desirable residence for private family; terms easy. Inquire of A. McCOTTER, 142 Fulton st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS, CHEAP—NO. 18 East 57th st., No. 1 East 53d st., No. 18 West 53d st., No. 17 East 48th st.; 5th av., Nos. 584, 614, 675, and 781. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FLUSHING LOTS.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITIES
FOR OWNING A HOME
AND INVESTING IN CHOICE LOTS
UPON REMARKABLY EASY TERMS.

No place of its size in the United States presents the attractions and inducements offered at Flushing. It is the nearest suburban city to New-York—only six miles from Hunter's Point; fare ten cents in palatial cars; 120 trains; seven depots; fifty minutes from New-York City Hall by James Slip Ferry, and thirty minutes by Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; commutation for cars and ferry but $68 per year; ten churches; splendid school-houses; gas-lighted and sewered; sidewalks flagged and shaded by trees of fine growth; most elegant shrubbery surrounding nearly every residence; fine boating, fishing, and driving; it has no equal.

Practically nearer than either Yorkville or Harlem, with quick transit already, with a large population, many engaged in business in this City; possessing intelligence, wealth, and enterprise, this young city is bound to become great and prosperous. Lots can now be had for residences from $600 to $800, and the best for business purposes, from $1,000 to $5,000.

Monthly installments received from purchasers, or twenty per cent. down; forty per cent. in five years, and forty per cent in ten years. Warranty deeds, maps, and free tickets on application at

B. W. HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters,
No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.,
or opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—AT THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANTVILLE, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, 31 miles from the City, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street; 4¾ acres of land; plenty of fruit; house double, two-story frame; 12 rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near to depot, churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York; or of SAMUEL FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT FARM FOR SALE OF 160 ACRES.

Has been used for raising fancy stock. Fine, large two-story brick dwelling; also, a smaller dwelling, very large barns and stables, about three miles from steamboat landing at Newburg, N. Y. Will be sold at a low price. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at six per cent., or New-York City property may be taken in exchange. For further particulars apply to

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER COMPANY,
NO. 21 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1874,
at 1 o'clock, on the premises,

We will offer at auction the following-described property:

Cottage on Chelsea av., nearly opposite the Mansion House, Long Branch, containing thirteen rooms, bathroom, butler's pantry; gas; completely furnished; ice-house filled; lot, 100x150; house in good order.

ALSO,

cottage on Chelsea av., containing seven rooms; bathroom; gas; stable for four horses; furnished complete; lot, 50x150; ice-house filled.

ALSO,

cottage on Chelsea av., adjoining above, containing eight rooms; lot, 50x150.

ALSO,

vacant lot on Chelsea av., opposite Mansion House, 75 x150.

The cottages are handsomely furnished, and the furniture will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms stated at sale. Sale peremptory.

E. C. CLARKE & CO.
Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents,
Long Branch.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AT AUCTION IN the City of Plainfield, N. J.—The subscribers will sell at auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M., the valuable property situated on the north-west corner of Grove st. and Park place, (in Washington Park,) known as the Dr. Hutchings property, comprising a plot of ground 100 feet on Grove st. and 150 feet on Park place, beautifully laid out in lawn, with fine shrubbery, shade-trees, and garden with fruit-trees, &c.

The title is beyond dispute. As a gentleman's residence this property is extremely desirable, being in the immediate neighborhood of the Episcopal Church, and the near vicinity of the Baptist, Methodist, and other churches, surrounded by fine improvements, and restricted against all nuisance.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE,
Auctioneers.

TO CARPET MANUFACTURERS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CARPET MILL, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS.

The undersigned, assignee of the NEW-BRUNSWICK CARPET COMPANY, bankrupts, will sell at auction at the mill formerly occupied by said company, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., the entire real and personal property belonging to said estate, used in or appertaining to the manufacture of carpets and druggets. The property consists of a lot of land on the corner of Somerset and Water sts., about 155 feet by about 235 feet, with substantial brick mill and other buildings, fitted and furnished in the most complete manner for the manufacture of tapestry Brussels carpets, and now producing from 1,000 to 1,200 yards per day.

Also, a lot on the easterly side of Water st., about 130 feet front, running through to the Raritan River, on which is a substantial three-story brick building with steam-engine and machinery, for the manufacture of druggets. The whole of the real estate, machinery, implements and materials, will be offered in one parcel, subject to a mortgage of $21,000, and to a lease expiring Aug. 1, next, under which the mill is now in operation; enabling the purchaser to continue the manufacture from that date without interruption.

A schedule of the machinery and materials can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 772 Broad st., Newark, N. J. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The executors of John P. De Wint will sell at public auction on the 23d of July, at 11 A. M., at the Five Corners, Fishkill Landing, about 260 acres of land lying on the east bank of the Hudson and on either side of the Stony Kill Road, at Fishkill Landing, together with five dwellings, barns, &c. For particulars and map of property, apply to the executors, WM. S. VERPLANCK, JAMES MACKIN, J. DE WINT HOOK, Fishkill, on Hudson, or No. 490 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

$750 (REDUCED FROM $2,500.)—FULLY furnished house at Lake Mahopac, near depot; carriage-house, fine grounds, lake front; possession. SLADE, BRUNDAGE & CO., No. 31 Union square, basement.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.—FURNISHED house to let for Summer months, at Stroudsburg Penn., three and a half miles from Water Gap. Address immediately as above. T. DUNKIN PAREST.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR
WROUGHT-IRON FURRING AND LATHING
FOR THE
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE
AT NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, June 29, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 6th day of July, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the whole of the wrought-iron furring and lathing required for the building.

Copies and specifications may be had and the plans seen on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among the different bidders, at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought-iron furring and lathing, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for Wrought-iron Furring and Lathing," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD,
Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULT FOR THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIRS,
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY, July 6, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 20th day of July, 1874, for furnishing and putting in place a burglar-proof vault for the United States Assay Office in New-York City, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application at this office.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form, to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of burglar-proof vaults and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for the Burglar-proof Vault for the United States Assay Office, New-York City," and addressed to W. G. STEINMETZ,
Superintendent of Repairs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the carpenter's work and materials of a new school-house for Primary School No. 9, on the north side of First street, between First and Second avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Carpenter Work."

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. G. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.
Dated, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent, per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

FOR SALE,

10 TO 20 PER CENT.
CITY, COUNTY, AND RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

AND OTHER CHOICE STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALL STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, PAYING TEN TO TWENTY PER CENT.,
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR,
Offered by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1874, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th proximo.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders of the Central Vermont Railroad Company are hereby notified to meet at Town's Hotel, in Bellows Falls, Vt., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purpose, to wit:

First.—To act upon the proposition for the purchase of the Vermont and Canada Railroad.

Second.—To transact any other proper business.

By order of the President,
GEORGE NICHOLS, Clerk.
ST. ALBANS, Vt., June 26, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, June 23, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until MONDAY, July 6, 1874, at 12 M., for the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

$100,000 PERMANENT WATER LOAN, due 1904 and 1910.

$200,000 ASSESSMENT AND SEWERAGE FUND BONDS, due 1877.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Bonds," and state the price offered in addition to accrued interest. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the city.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

HAAR & CO., BANKERS, NO. 45 WALL ST.—Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Exchange bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Bills of Exchange on all principal points of Europe in sums to suit.

American Gold bought and sold over our counter at Gold Room quotations.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

$50,000 TEN PER CENT. BONDS SEcured by first mortgage on 10,000 ACRES OF COAL, forty miles of running railroad, and by wealthy individual guaranty, for sale by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Indianapolis, Ind.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST Mortgage Bondholders are requested to meet again at Cooper Institute, 10th July, (FRIDAY,) at 4 P. M., on matters of importance.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK & YONKERS

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

HOFFMAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. is this day declared, payable on demand. OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS, 1st July, 1874	400,018 11

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.

WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

The President and Directors of the Bank of America, have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 7, 1874.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on and after July 15 next.

The transfer-books will be closed July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 16th.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable 1st July, proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from 23d June till that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (Stonington Railroad,)
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William street, on the 10th day of July next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th of July. T. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent.; also, an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.

Transfer-books closed from 20th inst., to July 1, 1874, inclusive. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, free from tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half per cent. will be paid on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Monday the 6th inst., to Wednesday, the 22d inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY. (REORGANIZED.)
SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 27, 1874.

THE COUPONS MATURING JULY 1, 1874, on the consolidated bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, reorganized, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York. J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed until July 7, 1874.

C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MECHANICS' BANK, ST. Louis, June 30, 1874.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. was declared, free of all tax, payable on demand. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1874.

SIXTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual Quarterly Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 6th, and reopened on the morning of the 16th day of July. J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after Wednesday the 8th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND

HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. is payable on and after July 1.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, July 1, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. is now payable at the office of this company, No. 184 Broadway. WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after July 1, 1874.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on demand, at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.

HENRY POPE, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, July 1, 1874.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1874.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after July 1, ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston st.

Interest Notice.—A semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors July 1, 1874, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 20. Dividends not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. A. T. CONKLIN, President.

H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D AV. AND 23D ST.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD,
President.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 374 6TH AV., CORNER 23D ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Trustees of this institution have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July, 1874. Money deposited before July 15 will draw interest from July 1. Drafts on the Royal Bank of Ireland. B. F. BEEKMAN, President.

WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau st., New-York.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum will be paid on and after July 21 on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest commences on the first of every month following the deposit.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

GEO. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,

corner Park place and Greenwich st.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after July 20. Money deposited on or before that date will draw interest from July 1. S. BROADWELL, President.

DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 341 EAST 4TH ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and five per cent. on balance over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before July 11 will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW MILLS, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, SECRETARY.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

Of the City of New-York.
1874—JULY INTEREST.

The twenty-eighth semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Tuesday, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Monday, July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860, AS THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.)
BOND ST., CORNER BOWERY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20, 1874, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. HARRISON HALL, President,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

The TRUSTEES of this bank have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors, on and after July 15, on all sums entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, and may be entered in the depositors' books at any time after the same is due.

Interest commences July 1 on deposits made now.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice-Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits on or before July 10 draw interest from July 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1874.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 20th of July, 1874, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and on all sums over $500 entitled thereto at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHODES, } Secretaries.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 WARREN ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on and after July 20, 1874.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 1874.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from five dollars to two thousand dollars, and on all sums exceeding two thousand dollars Five (5) per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, 1874.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from July 1, 1874.

By order of the Trustees.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Louise Livingston Hunt, one of the executors of said estate, at her residence at Barrytown, in the town of Red Hook, on or before the 2d day of September next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executors out of said estate.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1874.

LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT,
MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
ARTHUR LEARY,
CARLETON HUNT, } Executors.
mh2-1aw6mM PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. WAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 247 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874. JOHN SMITH RICE,
mh2-1aw6mM* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874. WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.
je15-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
ja19-1aw6mM FRANKLIN BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq. Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARIA MERRIAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anna Maria Merriam, deceased.
mh2-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC C. DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anthony Jones, deceased. mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA E. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of James N. Wells, No. 191 Ninth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874.
mh23-1aw6mM* WM. T. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. SUAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 18 South William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of April, 1874. BENRY F. SUAU, Executor.
ap13-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Tremain & Tyler, his attorneys, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1874.
ap6-1aw6mM FRANCIS LELAND, Executor.

MEETINGS.

THE BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Building Material Company for the election of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 360 West st., on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. By order of the board. JOHN J. TUCKER, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL PARTIES WANTING HELP, AND ALL help wanting situations, should call immediately at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.; best servants for private families, hotels, Summer and boarding houses; English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, and all nations.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell.—Competent and reliable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A GOODLY NUMBER OF GERMAN GIRLS, and other capable, reliable servants of all nations, for City or country, can be seen daily at the large Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German servants, for all capacities, constantly found at Mrs. Lowe's large agency, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A German girl; can take care of children, do sewing, &c. City or country; is very neat; capable of any kind of work; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A genteel, tidy girl as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly understands her work; is quick, and willing to make herself useful; best City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, active young woman for chamber-work and waiting or sewing, and would care for grown children; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or do general house-work; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at 345 West 54th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; will assist in the washing or do the house-work of a small family; is neat, careful, and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; reference from present employer. Can be seen for two days at 12 5th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR TO Assist in Washing—By a very respectable Scotch Protestant woman, about 30; highly recommended; very good cook, meats, game, soups, pastry, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SWEDISH WOMEN; ONE is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, the other is a good chamber-maid, waitress, or general house-worker, and also understands milking, butter-making, &c.; have good references; country or City. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMberwork, waiting, &c.—By two tidy competent young women, who understand their work thoroughly; will go in the country if desired; cook makes very nice bread, pastry, soups, &c.; chamber-maid does family washing and ironing nicely. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, AS GOOD family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; willing to assist with the washing; has the very best of reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very nice young woman, who understands her duties in all branches; makes best bread, biscuits, &c.; does washing and ironing very nicely; will be recommended by all former employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, German, and English cooking; also pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; can furnish the very best of reference; City or country. Call at No. 100 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two North of Ireland girls, strong, capable, willing; one as good cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, together; country or City; understands milk and butter; want a steady place. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; can do French or English and all other cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, nice side dishes; excellent baker; very best City references; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND WOMAN, HONEST, capable, and a first-class worker, to cook; will do washing, if required; knows her work thoroughly, and is perfectly willing to get an early breakfast or cook for a large family. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent bread, biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands meats, game, pastry, all kinds nice soups, ice-cream, &c.; has good references; private or public; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, as cook; is a good baker, and willing to assist with the washing; is neat and orderly in her kitchen; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman, as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general house-work; is an excellent laundress; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—IN THE City or country, by a neat, trustworthy, and very competent elderly woman, who lived eight years in her last place; a home more an object than wages. Can be seen at No. 69 6th av.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a capable, tidy, willing woman, for City or country; is used to care of milk, butter, &c., if required; has good City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A THOROUGH good cook, washer, and ironer, for City and country, by an excellent colored woman, with recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS pastry and desserts; perfectly reliable and trustworthy; willing to assist with coarse washing; best City references. Call at No. 307 7th av., between 27th and 28th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; speaks French and English; is a thorough French cook; City or country. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking; has excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER IN A SMALL family.—By a plain cook, washer, and ironer; can make good bread and rolls. Apply for two days at present employer's, No. 88 5th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; best reference; country preferred. Call at No. 402 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTFUL YOUNG WOMAN; IS a good plain cook or laundress; good reference given. Call at No. 232 East 22d st., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, who is also a proficient seamstress; reference from present employer. Call at 160 West 11th st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY TIDY young woman, who is competent in all branches; does family cooking nicely; is a very excellent washer and ironer; will give best references for honesty, capability, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE middle-aged Protestant American woman, who is thoroughly trustworthy and understands her duties, to take charge of a house in the City or country; will give very best references. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS been taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A BRIGHT, NEAT, TIDY, intelligent young girl; does ordinary family cooking; is a very excellent washer and ironer; will go to the country in a good home; will be recommended for honesty, industry, sobriety, &c. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL for general house-work; understands cooking, washing, and ironing; makes good bread; understands care of milk; willing and obliging, and will adapt her wages to the times; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; well recommended; City or country; is very willing. Apply at No. 93 East Houston st., near Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman for general house-work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Apply at No. 217 East 25th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress; understands all kinds ladies' and children's fine washing and ironing, French fluting, &c.; also, gentlemen's linen done in a superior manner; has unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young Swedish woman, as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE OR NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY a French young woman; thorough seamstress and dress-maker; also, can cut and fit, operate, trim, finish, &c.; speaks and teaches French properly; experienced nurse for young or growing children; very honest, sober, neat, and obliging; fine appearing; very best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERmaid.—By an efficient French girl, speaking a little English, as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid; is fond of children, and experienced in the care of them; can do nice family sewing, and is willing to assist in any part of the house; best testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG French woman; is a good plain seamstress and very fond of children; would like a place in the City or country; can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as infant's nurse; understands care of an infant from its birth; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class nurse for an infant; can bring up an infant from birth; would see after one or two grown children; has several years' experience; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 217 West 28th st.

NURSE AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN girl, for City or country; of good parents, and a desirable, useful girl for any family's work. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A BRIGHT, TIDY, INTELLIGENT young girl, who is extremely kind and affectionate to children; can do plain sewing nicely; will be well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Swedish girl; is an experienced seamstress and dress-maker; speaks English excellently; City or country. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WELL-recommended young woman; will do chamber-work and waiting, or as chamber-maid and make herself useful; very neat, kind and obliging, sober and honest; understands care of silver and getting up salads; country or City. At Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads, care of silver, &c.; is capable of filling a man's place; City or country; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

MALES

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, (American,) as coachman and groom, or groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and taking care of harness and wagons; understands the care of a gentleman's place in the country, or a private place in the City; can milk and do plain gardening; has reference as to honesty, ability, and as to being a good coachman, and can turn a hand at anything. Call or address for three days J. S., No. 142 Prince street, corner South 5th av., in the grocery store.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; a first-class, sober, industrious young man, single; experienced, safe, accustomed City driver; excellent groom; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages; understands gardening; can milk; will make himself useful. Address Devies, Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable single young man; two years' unexceptionable reference; thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver, and has a thorough knowledge of horses; will be found willing and obliging; in City or country. Call for two days on Wm. K., Box No. 98 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COACHman of good size and appearance; a thorough horseman; ten years' driving in London; married; no objection to the country; four years' highest reference. Call or address Thomas, No. 215 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HIS business; is willing and obliging; not afraid of work; has first-class City reference from last employer. Address J. B., No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable man and wife; both have first-class City references. Call or address for two days J. H. B., No. 350 West 39th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WITH long experience; is a first-class driver and a careful, steady man; City or country; good reference. Address M. F., No. 32 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; COMpetent in every respect, as his testimonials will show. Call on or address Coachman, No. 319 East 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—IN CITY OR country, by a man who is willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Address M., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCHMAN, single, as coachman, with experience; willing; best City reference. Address Gur, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR A COMPEtent and careful coachman. Apply at No. 141 West 54th st., or No. 212 West 59th st.

FARMER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT man, aged thirty-three years, who understands all branches of farm-work and machinery, sowing grain and seeds, &c.; is also a good coachman and groom; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; UNDERSTANDS the care of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, fruit, and horses and cattle; handy with carpenter's tools; twelve years' reference. Address Charles Smith, Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN—COOK AND LAUNDRESS, or House-work.—By a man and wife, aged thirty-two years; no children; man is a good coachman and groom; can also do gardening, mow lawn, edge walks, repair roads, &c.; wife can cook, wash, and iron well; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG DANE, AGED twenty-two years; speaks fair English; can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do farm-work and gardening, mow lawn, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter in a private family or hotel, who is expert at his duties in every respect, and has many years' unexceptionable references from first-class families; speaks English perfectly. Address J. J., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 789 6th av., in locksmith's store.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, where he would be found efficient and obliging; city or country; best references. Address Waiter, No. 871 Broadway, in the fruit store, corner 18th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE AS FIRST-CLASS WAITer; three years' City reference; has been a waiter from childhood. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH MAN as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG HEALTHY WOMAN AS wet nurse for a child a month old. Apply to-day at No. 41 West 34th st., between 10:30 and 1 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HEINEMANN, PAYSON & MORGAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

EMIL HEINEMANN,
FRANCIS PAYSON,
GEORGE HALE MORGAN.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1874.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of JOHN D. WOOD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

JOHN D. WOOD,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874. ROBERT COLGATE, JR.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firms of JOHN D. WOOD & CO. and HEINEMANN, PAYSON & MORGAN having been dissolved, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of WOOD, PAYSON & COLGATE to continue the business of both firms.

JOHN D. WOOD,
FRANCIS PAYSON,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874. ROBERT COLGATE, JR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the firm name of CASSIDY & OXLEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be liquidated by OXLEY & GIDDINGS.

JOHN H. CASSIDY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874. CHARLES F. OXLEY.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of OXLEY & GIDDINGS, and will continue the business of the late firm of CASSIDY & OXLEY, manufacturers of gas-fixtures at the same place, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker st.

CHARLES F. OXLEY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874. SILAS M. GIDDINGS.

THE COPARPNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the firm name of E. CUYLUS, DE RUYTER & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation, and enters into liquidation after this date. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation.

E. CUYLUS, DE RUYTER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 30, 1874.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH $20,000 to $25,000 will find opportunity for investment in a permanent, pleasant, profitable, and perfectly safe manufacturing business by addressing G., *Times* Office. Reliable references given and required.

P. B. A.—THE UTILITY OF THE PORTABLE BURGlar Alarm is proved by its ready sales. Territorial rights offered. Energetic men wanted for agents. Portable Burglar Alarm Company, No. 889 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 153 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
MONMOUTH PARK.
Commence July 4, and continue July 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.
JOHN HOEY, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, July 8
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, July 22
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, July 29

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE STATE LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

After Saturday, June 13, the steamers of this line will be dispatched every alternate Wednesday until July 22, when regular weekly sailings (every Wednesday) will commence.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wednesday, July 8	*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5
*Scotia, Wed'day, July 15	China, Saturday, Aug. 8
Algeria, Saturday, July 18	Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12
*Cuba, Wednesday, July 22	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday...July 11
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday...July 25
LAFAYETTE, HELIARD..........Saturday...Aug. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—*Lengthened* steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the *French* line.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. ——..........July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 11, ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN..........July 18
PEMBROKE..........Aug. 1

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80	currency.
Second Cabin	$55	currency.
Steerage	$30	currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff	$33	

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Assyria, Wed'day..July 8	Victoria, Saturday..July 25
California, Sat'day..July 11	India, Wednesday..July 29
Anglia, Wed'day..July 15	Ethiopia, Saturday..Aug. 1
Utopia, Saturday..July 18	Australia, Wed'day..Aug. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, July 14.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, July 28.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada..July 11, 2:30 P. M. | The Queen..July 25, 1 P. M.
Greece..July 18, 9:30 A. M. | Italy..........Aug. 1, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Capt. SIMPSON....Thursday, July 9, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, July 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, July 18, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, July 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 8, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. F. KLUGKIST, on SATURDAY, July 11.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)..........July 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........July 16
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........July 18
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........July 23

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Tuesday, July 7.
COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, July 18, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLIMA..........July 11
ALASKA..........July 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24	From Yokohama..July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8	From Yokohama..July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22	From Yokohama..July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, July 4, 12 M.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, July 8.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..........July 17
ATLAS..........Aug. 7

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA..........July 9
ANDES..........July 31

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. J. B. BAKER, July 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, July 14.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, July 21.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

STEAMBOATS.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 1st...4:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 1st...7:00 A. M.
Friday, 3d......10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 2d......7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 4th...8:30 A. M.	Friday, 3d......5:00 P. M.
Sunday, 5th......8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 4th......5:00 P. M.
Monday, 6th......8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 5th......1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 7th......9:30 A. M.	Monday, 6th......1:00 P. M.

HELEN.

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 1st..8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 1st..3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 2d....8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 2d......3:30 P. M.
Friday, 3d......4:00 P. M.	Monday, 6th......7:30 A. M.
Monday, 6th......1:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 7th......9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 7th......2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 8th..9:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 8th..3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th......6:00 A. M.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE.—Fare, 50c.; deck, with berth, $1—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Monday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's, at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st., on and after the 15th, returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st., 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) Esopus—the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. GEO. B. HULL. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent,
O. C. S. B. Company.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:10 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 8:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

Of Long Island. After June 1, 1874, trains leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., 8.30 A. M., Mail for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 10:30 A. M., Accommodation for Islip, Rockaway Beach, and Hempstead; 1:30 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 4 P. M., Express for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 5 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 6 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 7 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, Hempstead, and Rockaway. SUNDAY TRAINS leave Bushwick 9 A. M., Milk, for Islip, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 10 A. M., for Rockaway; 1:30 P. M., Rockaway and Hempstead; 8 P. M., for Babylon. Boats leave Roosevelt st. twenty minutes, and Grand st. fifteen minutes, before starting of trains.

R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, June 15, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R., } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS, leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

On July 3, 4, and 7, the 5:30 P. M. trip from New-York for Long Branch will be postponed until 6:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

CAPE MAY AND NEW-YORK.

THROUGH CAR.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, a through car will be run between New-York and Cape May, as follows:

Leave New-York, 12:25 P. M.; arrive at Cape May, 6:40 P. M. Leave Cape May, 7:30 A. M.; arrive in New-York, 2:10 P. M.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND,

IS NOW OPEN FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS, situated on the Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island, on line of the South Side Railroad; within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York; good yachting, fishing, gunning; also, pleasant drives and well-shaded walks; rooms large and airy; good table at moderate prices. For terms, &c., address

WAINWRIGHT & MURRAY, Proprietors.

N. B.—Good livery attached to hotel.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.

BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

THE NEW UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

This thoroughly built and richly furnished house with all the modern improvements and accommodations for over twelve hundred guests, will be opened on the 20th of June. Orders for rooms will receive prompt attention.

AINSWORTH, TOMPKINS, PERRY & CO.

SHELTER ISLAND

GROVE ASSOCIATION HOTEL.

Capt. B. COLE, D. P. HORTEN. Long Island Railroad trains leave James slip daily at 7:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and Thirty-fourth Street Ferry fifteen minutes later. Also steamer W. W. Coit, Wall Street Ferry, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 P. M.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, Long Island.—Now open; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a minute's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing, driving and sailing; fishing unexcelled; reached by Long Island Railroad from James slip and per steamer W. W. Coit from foot Wall st. Send for circular.

M. B. PARSONS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—No water cure, "Paradise of America," Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

JEWETT HEIGHTS HOUSE—SITUATED ON the Catskill Mountains.—A private resort for season boarders; a healthy location; cool mountain air; fine shade-trees; daily mail; croquet ground; churches in close proximity; carriage riding at reasonable rates; terms from $7 to $10 per week. For particulars address GEORGE H. CHASE, Jewett, N. Y., or, reference, E. S. MILLS, No. 364 Broadway, New-York.

GRAND VIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J., delightfully situated on Watnog Mountain, twenty minutes' drive from depot; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling, new cottage, with board at table d'hote or private table; also, one suite of rooms can be had. Particulars at No. 45 5th av.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.

EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BUTTERFIELD House, Utica, N. Y., always a first-class house, has of late won fresh popularity under the management of C. A. LINSLEY & CO., and that tourists in transitu find there the elegances, style, and comforts of the best metropolitan hotels.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., is now open for the season of 1874. Its location is central, its rooms large and pleasant, and table unsurpassed. No bar, no liquors. Board $17 50 to $21 per week.

ADAMS & MANN, Proprietors.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE,

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.

This elegant hotel at the finest sea-side resort in the country, will be opened July 1. A descriptive circular of the place, with terms for board, routes for reaching it, &c., will be sent on application to H. M. BROWNELL, Parker House, New-Bedford, Mass., or Sea-view House, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO County, N. Y., will open June 15. Parties desiring circulars, or wishing to engage rooms, will address

D. P. PETERS, Hotel Fenimore.

GRAND HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Board, $21 per week; $3 50 per day.
JOHN B. COZZENS, Proprietor.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

This favorite Summer resort open from June 16 to Oct. 1, 1874. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE AGAIN doubled in size, opens June 25; scenery unsurpassed. Address ALBERT K. SMILEY, New Paltz, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

OAK GROVE COTTAGES—HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., forty-eight miles from New-York City, one and a half miles from West Point Military Academy, and a quarter of a mile from Cozzens' West Point Hotel, will be opened to accommodate families desiring board at reasonable terms. Address GOODSELL BROTHERS, Highland Falls, N. Y.

A FAMILY CAN BE ACCOMMODATED AT A FARM-house, one mile from sea-shore, one and a half miles from depot; plenty shade, ice, spring-water, boating, swimming; good board, $7 for adults, half-price for children. Address NATHAN RAYNOR, Westhampton, Long Island.

A CLERGYMAN, DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED IN a pleasant village, offers home care and comfort to a few boy boarders; parents going abroad will find this a desirable place. M. C. MERRITT, No. 1,243 Broadway.

LODER MANSION.

One elegant suite and two single rooms to let, with board, for the season. For particulars address P. B. ROBINSON, Loder Mansion, Rye, Westchester County.

PRIVATE BOARD AT FISHKILL ON HUDSON.—Location, rooms, and table first class; near station. Apply to S. S. MANGAM, No. 39 Nassau st., Room No. 11½, or Box No. 166 Fishkill Landing.

STAMFORD, CONN.—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD at a quiet farm-house; shade, fruit, vegetables; fine stream of water; fifteen minutes from depot. Apply at once to M. L. DUNN, Stamford.

WAGNER MANSION, AT BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley Mountain, N. J.—Four good rooms unengaged; (see article in *Tribune*, Saturday, June 27;) $10 and upward. Dr. BROWN, No. 125 West 42d st.

EXCURSIONS.

1874. LONG BRANCH RACES. 1874.

JULY 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

The stanch and commodious steamers of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Line will run as follows:

Leave New-York, foot of Rector st., Pier No. 8 North River, at 7:00 and 9:40 A. M.

Returning from the Park immediately after the close of the races each day.

On the 9:40 trip, an extra boat will be in readiness to relieve the regular boat in case of an excessive crowd.

On July 4 and 7, extra boats will be run, leaving the Pier foot of 24th st., North River, at 10:30 A. M., and Pier No. 8 North River at 10:45 A. M., in addition to the boats leaving Pier No. 8 at the regular hours of 7:00 and 9:40 A. M.

Fare for the round trip, including entrance to the Park, $2 50.

CHAS. P. McFADDIN, General Ticket Agent.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

On July 3, 4, and 7, the 5:30 P. M. trip from New-York for Long Branch will be postponed until 6:30 P. M.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrews, Fredericktown, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Picton, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SEA CLIFF AND Glen Cove, Landing at Whitestone Each Way.—Sea Cliff House open, with excellent accommodations for 400 guests; superior bathing, boating, and fishing. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot Grand st., East River, New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., 33d st. ten minutes later, afternoon trips up and morning trips down, landing at Mott's dock and Glenwood; returning, leave Sea Cliff at 6:45 A. M. and 3 P. M. Time between New-York and Sea Cliff, one and three-quarter hours. Large discount to Sabbath-school and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SUNNYSIDE GROVE, AT Irvington, twenty-five miles up the Hudson, exclusively for Sunday-schools and temperance associations; Elm Park, College Point, and other groves. Steam-boats Wm. Cook, capacity 2,000; J. S. Underhill for smaller parties; barges T. C. Durant, and other. Apply to Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, No. 8 Battery place.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-boat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

TO CHARTER—SALOON STEAMERS WM. COOK, WYOMING, and GEO. T. OLYPHANT; barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, SARAH SMITH, and CALEDONIA. Eaglewood, Excelsior, Oriental, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings.

R. R. CROSSETT.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THE EXECUTORS OF EDWIN HOYT offer for sale the stock of horses formerly owned by him, and to be seen at his former residence at Astoria, Long Island. This stock includes horses by Hambletonian, Edward Everett, Iron Duke, Messenger, George Wilkes, and Ethan Allen, all raised on the place, and some of them showing great speed.

C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, } Executors.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway, }

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY furnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

TWO ROOMS NEWLY PAINTED AND furnished, having all conveniences, to let, with board, either together or separately, at 67 West 19th st.; very eligible location; terms moderate.

PARLOR FLOOR (THREE LARGE ROOMS) handsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c.; private table, or for gentlemen without board; also, single rooms. No. 36 East 20th st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

A LARGE AND VERY PLEASANT ROOM, with board; also single room; house cool and quiet; references; Call at No. 36 East 12th st., between University place and Broadway.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—HANDSOME, LARGE, airy rooms, with or without board, transiently or permanently; house and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH ST.—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, newly and handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite, to permanent or transient parties.

W. C. PALMER.

INSTRUCTION.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

MISS M. A. E. PHILLIPS, PRINCIPAL.

English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Number of boarding pupils limited to fourteen. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL will be Resident Professor of the German Language and Literature.

KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy park, will open their KINDERGARTEN, INTERMEDIATE CLASS, mothers' class and training class for kindergartners, Oct. 1, at No. 26 East 50th st., where applications may be made personally or by letter.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FOUNDER AND PRINcipal of the LOUDOUN SCHOOL, preparatory to the University of Virginia, and lately organizer and principal of PRINCETON COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, will open in September next, at No. 43 East 29th st., a first-class select school for the preparation of boys for college; refers to the faculties of the institutions above named. For circulars and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York and Brooklyn, apply at Everett House, Room No. 64.

V. DABNEY.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia,
WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 21.
English, French, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses.
French is the language of the family.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE.—SUMMER School near Central Park for Southern children or young ladies desiring to enter advanced classes in Autumn. Private lessons in Art, Literature, Elocution. One family received. Rooms cool, quiet, elegant. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NOS. 62 BOWERY AND 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st. Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Spelling; 24 Writing Lessons, $2 50. Vacation pupils advanced to higher classes.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of First-class Makers*, including Waters, *will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in* City or Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos *and* Organs to let until the rent money pays *the price of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AT AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL TERM OF the Supreme Court, in the Fifth Judicial District, at the Chambers of the Presiding Justice, in the village of Little Falls, in the County of Herkimer, held on the 30th day of June, 1874. Present, Hon. GEO. A. HARDING, Presiding Justice. Supreme Court, County of Herkimer.—In the matter of the application of "THE REMINGTON EMPIRE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY," a corporation, to change its corporate name.—Upon reading and filing the petition of "The Remington Empire Sewing-Machine Company," by its President, Philo Remington, duly verified by its said President, and bearing date the 29th day of June, 1874, and upon due proof of the publication of the notice of the application herein, as required by law; and it appearing also to the satisfaction of the court that said application is made in pursuance of a resolution of the Trustees of said corporation; and the court being satisfied that there is no reasonable objection to such corporation changing its name; and after hearing Mr. Thomas Richardson, of counsel for the applicant, no one appearing to oppose: It is ordered that "The Remington Empire Sewing-Machine Company" may, and it is hereby authorized to assume the corporate name of, "Remington Sewing-Machine Company." It is further ordered that a copy of this order shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and with the County Clerk of every county in which said corporation has a business office; and that it be published at least once in each week for four weeks, in some newspaper in every county where such corporation has a business office. That the newspapers in which such publications shall be made are hereby designated as follows, viz.: The Ilion *Citizen*, published at Ilion, said county; the Buffalo *Express*, published at Buffalo, Erie County, N. Y.; the New-York *Times*, published in the City and County of New-York; the Cincinnati *Commercial*, published at Cincinnati, Ohio; the Chicago *Tribune*, published in the City of Chicago, Illinois; the Atlanta Daily *Herald*, published in the City of Atlanta, Georgia; and the Boston Daily *Advertiser*, published in the City of Boston, Massachusetts. And it is further ordered that from and after the 1st day of August, 1874, the requirements of this order having been complied with, that the said corporation shall be known by and use the corporate name of "Remington Sewing-Machine Company."

jy6-1aw4wM EDWARD SIMMS, Clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1874. }

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD WILL MEET at New-York City, and a similar board at San Francisco, on the 4th of August next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applications for permission to appear before these boards should be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General United States Army.

The application must be in the handwriting of the candidate, and must state the full name, residence, age, and date and place of birth. Candidates must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age, and graduates of a medical college having a thorough and complete course of medical education—evidence of which must be submitted to the board.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished.

If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army, the fact should be stated, and in such cases the limit of age may be extended, subject to the decision of the Secretary of War in each special case.

No allowance is made for travel or other expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensible prerequisite to appointment.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General United States Army.

AMUSEMENTS.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER RESORT IN NEW-YORK.

WINDOWS UPON ALL SIDES.

DERBY WEEK.	DERBY WEEK.
DERBY WEEK.	DERBY WEEK.
DERBY WEEK.	DERBY WEEK.

ALL THE GREAT RACES THIS WEEK!

HURDLE RACES,	FLAT RACES,
JOCKEY RACES,	CAMEL RACES,
PONY RACES,	MONKEY RACES.

ROMAN STANDING AND CHARIOT RACES.

MLLE. VICTORIA,	AERIAL QUEEN.
MLLE. VICTORIA,	AERIAL QUEEN.
MLLE. VICTORIA,	AERIAL QUEEN.

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

DONNYBROOK FAIR,	DAY AND NIGHT,
DONNYBROOK FAIR,	DAY AND NIGHT,
DONNYBROOK FAIR,	DAY AND NIGHT.

P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD-RENOWNED MENAGERIE.

DAILY AT 1:30 AND 7.	500 WILD BEASTS.
DAILY AT 1:30 AND 7.	500 WILD BEASTS.
DAILY AT 1:30 AND 7.	500 WILD BEASTS.

BOX-OFFICE OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

LETTER-CARRIERS' WALK THIS EVENING.

The series of walking matches by the Letter-carriers of New-York and adjacent cities will commence this MONDAY EVENING, July 6, continuing each evening during the week.

BALLOON ANNOUNCEMENT.

The first of the series of twelve grand experimental ascensions by PROF. WILLIAM H. DONALDSON will be made from the interior of the GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME TUESDAY AFTERNOON, July 7. The inflation of the balloon will take place during the performance, and the ascent be made immediately after its termination.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING

OF THE
COURT OF DEATH,
BY REMBRANDT PEALE.

On exhibition at the LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st.

Rev. M. E. WILLING, A. M., will give a descriptive lecture on the painting every evening at 8:30.

Open from 10 to 6, and 8 to 10. Admission 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

JUDICIAL SALE
OF THE
ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

BY ORDER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

No. 40.—Daniel N. Stanton, Francis B. Loomis, and John C. Stanton, Trustees of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, Complainants vs. The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, Lewis Rice, A. C. Lippett, and D. N. Stanton, Trustees, &c., and Charles B. Wallace and others, Defendants.—In Equity.

In pursuance of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, sitting in Mobile, in the Southern District of Alabama:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Master Commissioners appointed by the said court to conduct the sale, that by virtue of, and in obedience to the said decree, which was rendered by said court on the 23d day of January, 1874, we, Robert W. Healy and Nathaniel W. Trimble, Master Commissioners as aforesaid, will, on THE FIRST MONDAY OF MAY, 1874, which will be the 4th day of said month, in front of the Custom-house, in the City of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, proceed and sell at public sale to the highest bidder therefor, (such bidder in all things complying with the terms of sale herein declared,) all the following-described property and rights of property and franchises, that is to say: All and singular the entire railroad of the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," lying, being, and extending from its terminus at Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, to and through Dade County, in the State of Georgia, to the State of Alabama, and through the State of Alabama, in a general south-westerly direction, passing through the town of York, in said State, to the State line of the State of Mississippi, and thence to its terminus at Meridian, in said Mississippi, with all its franchises, equipments, property, tolls, issues and profits, and all its lands, tenements, buildings, fixtures, machinery, goods and chattels connected with, or used in the running or operating of said railway, or appurtenant thereto, and all its rails, ties, fuel, and all fencing and erections, and all its rights of way and easements, and all cars, engines and tools, and all rents, reservations and reversions of every nature and kind whatever, including all the property between said terminal points, which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned or possessed on the 19th day of December, 1868, (the date of the mortgage or deed of trust described in the original bill of complaint filed in said cause, being the first mortgage upon said property,) or has acquired since the said date of said mortgage, either in law or equity of every kind whatever, pertinent thereto; also all other like estate, structures, superstructures and equipment and all matters and things pertaining or belonging to all or any of the same, that were thereafter acquired, constructed, or controlled by, or belonged to the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and also all other estate, real, personal, or mixed, of any of the foregoing description, or of any other kind which were thereafter acquired by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and used or intended to be used in the construction and operation of the said railroad, not including and specially excepting from this sale any railroad lying outside of the aforesaid line of railroad and termini, and which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" may have, after the execution of said mortgage, acquired, and any property purchased with or exclusively used in connection with the same, or the tolls and profits derived therefrom, and likewise excepting any lands which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned at the date of said mortgage, or thereafter acquired, and which are not necessary for the management or operation of said railway, or the repair thereof, or for the business of said railroad company, being the property, rights and franchises, described in the said decree, and therein and thereby ordered to be sold, and described in the first mortgage or deed of trust, executed by the said Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and thereby by said company conveyed to Seth Adams, Francis Dane, and John Demeritt, and their successors in the trust, upon the trusts therein specified and declared for the security of the bonds issued in accord, and with said mortgage, with all accessions thereto at the time of sale.

In making the said sale the undersigned Master Commissioners will sell all of the said described property, rights, and franchises, in one entire parcel, as an entirety, upon compliance by the purchaser or purchasers with the terms of the sale, and the payment by him or them of the purchase money and the confirmation by said Circuit Court of the United States of such sale, the undersigned Master Commissioners will convey the property, rights, and franchises herein described, in fee simple forever, as directed by the said decree, freed and barred of all claim and right by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and of all and every person claiming, or to claim, the same, or any part thereof, under the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company."

The said Commissioners will not, at said sale, receive any bid for said property, rights, and franchises herein advertised to be sold, for any sum less than five million, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

The purchaser or purchasers of said property, rights, and franchises, will be required, upon the acceptance of his or their bid, to pay in cash to the undersigned Commissioners not less than two hundred thousand dollars, to be taken as payment in part of the purchase money for said property, rights, and franchises, when the said sale shall be confirmed by the court, but to be forfeited in case said purchaser or purchasers fail to comply with the terms and conditions of the sale.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required within sixty days after the sale, or upon confirmation thereof by the court, to pay into court, or to the said Commissioners, the remainder of the purchase money bid by him or them for said property, rights and franchises, in cash; but this balance may at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, to the extent of one million two hundred thousand dollars, be paid in Receiver's certificates bona fide issued by the Receiver of said railroad, and property under authority of the decretal orders heretofore made in the cause by Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, bearing date Aug. 26, 1872, and amended Sept. 30, 1873, provided such certificates so tendered in payment shall at the date of their tender have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of said 23d January, 1874; or said balance may be paid in the first mortgage bonds of the said "Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," which were bona fide issued under and secured by its said first mortgage executed the 19th December, 1868, provided the said first mortgage bonds so tendered in payment shall, at the date of their said tender, have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of 23d of January, 1874. In case the payment of said balance of the purchase money is made in Receiver's certificates, or in first mortgage bonds, or in either or in both, in whole or in part, such Receiver's certificates and such bonds will be received in payment, each and respectively, as and for such an amount of money as will equal the dividend to which they, each and respectively, will be entitled under the terms of the said decree, rendered as aforesaid in said cause on the 23d January, 1874, by the honorable the said Circuit Court of the United States; and said Receiver's certificates and first mortgage bonds so paid in and accepted in payment of, or on account of said balance, will, on confirmation by the court of such sale, be canceled.

ROBERT W. HEALY,
NATHANIEL W. TRIMBLE,
Master Commissioners.

JAS. Q. SMITH,
JOHN A. ELMORE,
Solicitors of Complainants.

NOTE.—The above sale is postponed, by order of court, until the FIRST MONDAY (being the 6th day) OF JULY, A. D. 1874.

ROBERT W. HEALY,
N. W. TRIMBLE,
Master Commissioners.

BANKRUPTCY SALE OF NECK-TIES, SCARFS, STORE-FIXTURES, &c.—United States District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KALMAN MANNHEIMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of July, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., by William Topping & Co., auctioneers, at No. 132 Church street, in the City of New-York, in said district, a lot of Neck-ties, Scarfs, Store-fixtures, &c., late the stock in trade of the above-named bankrupt.—New-York, July 3, 1874.

RICHARD H. ADAMS, Assignee,
jy6-1aw3wM* No. 456 Broadway, New-York.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES AT WASHINGTON ARSENAL, D. C.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, June 18, 1874.

Will be offered for sale at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, 1874, at this arsenal, a quantity of gun carriages, fire-engines, bench vises, old machinery, wagons, tools, large quantity of scrap metal, &c.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this arsenal, at the Ordnance Agency, New-York, or at the Ordnance office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash. Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered.

All stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

The Government reserves the right to refuse any bid not deemed satisfactory.

Packing-boxes to be paid for at a stated price to be determined by the commanding officer.

Signed, F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieutenant Colonel of Ordnance Commanding.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

W. B. FRELIGH..........Manager.

MONDAY EVENING, July 6, until further notice, GRAND COMBINATION OF DRAMA AND VARIETY. Wm. Marden, George France, and Charley Shay. Prof. Davis and his troupe of trained dogs. Young America, the wonder in the rope act. Frank Jones in three variety acts. Charley Shay, the necromancer. Frank Gibbons, the Aerial King. Two farces—HOUSE DOG AND MY FELLOW CLERK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. P. KILBOURNE.

MONDAY, July 6, 1874.

EVENING at 8.	AFTERNOON at 2.
The young actor,	J. P. KILBOURNE
M. J. P. KILBOURNE,	in McCloskey's new
in Chas. Foster's new	sensation of
sensation of the	DARING DICK,
SWAMP ANGELS.	THE DETECTIVE.

MONDAY, July 13, Mr. HARRY CLIFFORD in McCloskey's sensation of POMP, or, AWAY DOWN SOUTH.

PARK THEATRE.

Broadway and 22d st.
OPENING NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.
MORTIMER BROTHERS,
ENGLISH ILLUSIONISTS.
EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

Chairs, $1, 50 and 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box office now open.

COLOSSEUM.

Summer season. Admission, 50 cents. No extras. [illegible] MONDAY, July 6, from 10 to 8, the great cycloramic representation of LONDON BY DAY.

A view may be obtained from the observatory of the Colosseum of NEW-YORK BY DAY and NEW-YORK BY NIGHT. Keating's Band and Lubin's Imperial Marionettes. Coolest place in the City—ventilated by the monster air-pump.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT,

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

MONDAY and EVERY NIGHT during the week,
IVANHOE
continues to attract with its beautiful scenery, costumes and tableaux.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 8th July, 1874, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., by order of the Executors of MULFORD MARTIN, deceased,

STOCKS.

75 shares Bank of America, $100 each.
120 shares Merchants' Bank, $50 each.
50 shares American Exchange Bank, $100 each.
500 shares New-York Gaslight Company, $50 each.
500 shares New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each.
252 shares New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each.
67 shares Central Railroad of New-Jersey, $100 each.
408 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each.
203 shares Joint Stock of Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and the New-Jersey Railroad Transportation Company, $100 each.

BONDS.

One certificate State of Ohio, (funded stock,) Registered 6 per cent., 1881, interest January and July, of $55,000.
$24,000 Coupon Bonds of City of Brooklyn, (Water Loan,) 6 per cent., July, due 1881 to 1907, $1,000 each.
$32,000 New-Jersey Railroad Transportation Company 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1878, interest February and August, $1,000 each.
$100,000 Central Railroad of New-Jersey 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1890, interest February and August, $1,000 each.
$10,000 Jersey City 6 per cent. (Bounty Fund) Coupon Bonds, 1884, interest April and October, $1,000 each.
$11,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1875, interest April and October, $1,000 each.
$39,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1875, interest April and October, $1,000 each.
$2,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, [illegible], interest April and October, $500 each.
$25,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad Company 7 per cent. Bonds, 1900, interest May and November, $5,000 each.
$20,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad Company Consolidated Mortgage 7 per cent., 1900, interest May and November, $1,000 each.
$79,000 New-York Central Railroad (Sinking Fund) 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1883, interest May and November, $1,000 each.
$20,000 New-York Central Railroad Company (Sinking Fund) 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1883, interest May and November, $500 each.
$3,000 New-York Central Railroad Company (Real Estate) 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1883, interest May and November, $1,000 each.
$10,000—One Registered Bond County of New-York (Soldiers' Bounty) 6 per cent., 1883, interest May and November.
$10,000—One Registered Bond County of New-York (Soldiers' Bounty) 6 per cent., 1888, interest May and November.
$43,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company First Mortgage, registered 7 per cent., 1914, interest May and November, $1,000 each.
$10,000 New-York Central Railroad Company (Sinking Fund) coupons 6 per cent. bonds, 1887, interest June and December, $1,000 each.

JOHN H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

EXECUTION AND MORTGAGE SALE OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, FIXTURES, &c.

JOHN H. WILSON & CO. will sell at public auction on MONDAY, July 6, at 10 A. M., on the premises, [illegible], consisting of drugs, chemicals, tinctures, extracts, syrups, patent medicines, perfumery, oils, brushes, combs, and druggists' sundries; elegant Gothic soda-fountain, counters, show-cases, prescription desk, shelving, stools, stock bottles and jars, gas fixtures, &c. By order of JOHN T. STEWART, City Marshal, and H. K. FARNSWORTH, attorney for mortgagee, 133 Nassau st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM HALLE and BERNARD BRUMMER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Abraham Halle, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of July, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proven their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of [illegible], 1874.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
je29-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK PFAFF, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—[illegible] court for a discharge from all his debts, [illegible] court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before [illegible], one of the Registers of the said court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 20th June, 1874.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
je22-1aw3wM*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of April, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of L. GOTTSCHALK, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 20th day of August, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE E. SANDS, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of November, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AUGUSTUS FUNK and EPHRAIM S. STEINHARDT, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES A. WHITMORE, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of June, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY J. BANG, Jr., of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 24 day of March, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN W. HOLGATE, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 22d day of December, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HARRIS LOWENTHAL, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

BACCALAUREATE OF PRESIDENT STEARNS AND ADDRESS BY REV. J. E. TWITCHELL, OF CLEVELAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AMHERST, Sunday, July 5, 1874.

The gathering Alumni and friends of Amherst are already making its streets look more full than usual, and to-day the new Stearns Chapel has been filled with students and strangers to listen to the delivery of the Baccalaureate to the Senior Class by President Stearns. This is the second time that these exercises have been held in the new chapel, and to-day, as last year, they have been held in the forenoon. In the afternoon the farewell communion of the college church was partaken of, but no new members were added thereto, though last year there were ten received on the same occasion.

The President spoke substantially as follows, from Daniel vii., 14:

> And there was given Him dominion and glory, and a kingdom, that all people, and nations, and languages should serve Him. His dominion is an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away; and His kingdom that which shall not be destroyed.

The student of history is able to clearly trace through the whole existence of mankind the expectation of a great Deliverer of the human race, and of a great religion that is now known as the Christian. The old Hebrew scriptures are full of this expectation, while in all the more intelligent and better minds of heathendom we find the same expectancy—glimmerings of a new morning of the world, to be, at some time, ushered in by a more than human person. The text quoted is prominent among these Old Testament passages which foretoken this result. And it has been signally realized, except only in the universality and permanence of the kingdom, which remain to be fulfilled. The scriptures never wavered in the opinion, and the Christian world has never doubted, that the religion of Christ is eventually to extend over the earth, and the reign of Christ to be continued to the end of time, although this doctrine of the scriptures and of the Church is by no means universally accepted. The only time when there has been a general seeming acquiescence was in the Dark Ages, when free inquiry was denied, and free speech was punished as a crime. Since then new forms of philosophy, development of science, and, most of all, evidences leading to the inference of universal laws in nature, have seemed to shake the foundations of our religion and give victory to those who desire to see it perish. As many educated men, and young men especially, mistake the exultations of unbelief for conclusions that cannot be overthrown, I propose to consider the question from the outlook of facts and passing events—whether Christianity is to be the universal and permanent religion of the race, or whether it is the latest and best of the old religions, and so is to be simply the last to go down. We find first that mankind must have a religion, and this must always be a positive religion, although there may be exceptions to this rule. For there are many persons of superior culture—who accept the Christian moralities, and are honest, benevolent, and good—who have lost confidence in all the forms of religion, and who, bewildered and troubled, pass their lives without religious observances, in spiritual dissatisfaction and unrest. Man, too, has a religious nature—instincts in him which cannot be destroyed—instincts of retribution, of Providence, of prayer, of meditation. And with these instincts there never can be, and never will be, any races without religion. We have, as we have seen, religious natures, and it is impossible to destroy them. Both in private and public calamities, the soul finds its support in religion. Atheism cannot supplant it, for it is disintegrating and individualizing. Secularism neither affirms nor denies God, nor is Pantheism much better, unpractical and dreamy as it is, answering, if at all, none but the religious needs of the most imaginative. The whole world, in all its centuries, is a witness for public social religions. We also find that of all religions Christianity is the strongest. Powerful religions have risen and fallen after long ages of supremacy. Egyptianism, the religion of Zoroaster, that of the Greeks and of the Romans, have all been crushed by the "stone cut out of the mountain without hands." Nor is it conceivable that any religion should arise in the future and conquer the earth. It must have a purer morality than the New Testament, or a founder of more matchless perfections than Jesus, or miracles more astounding than the resurrection of Christ. It is this Christianity, as the religion of the future, or no religion. Theology does not conflict with natural forces, but has always recognized them. Nor are there any signs that Christianity is giving way. In comparing the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, we find the former one of scorning and infidelity, of skepticism and unbelief. In the present century, Christian ideas are generally accepted; the personal character of Christ is exciting the wonder of the whole world; there are remarkable developments in the line of Christian benevolence. The nineteenth century may be deemed the spiritual resurrection of the eighteenth. When, therefore, we consider the nature of Christianity as adapted to the religious instincts which belong to our very being, the conviction of its necessity to Government and the state; when you think of its outlook into eternity, its influence over hearts, and the fact that for this world, as for another, Jesus saves, and then add to all the foretellings of the religion itself, you must know that it can never perish, and our text will stand before you justified.

The address to the Seniors was as follows:

GENTLEMEN—Seniors of Amherst: You perceive that, in delivering this farewell discourse of the year, I again insist on the immense importance and glory of the religion of Christ. I do this because, with the deepest convictions possible to my intellect and my heart, I believe that its value to individuals, and to nations, and to you, is above computation. I have seen it tested in a life-long observation of living men and women and dying men and women, and know its power. It transforms and ennobles character and comforts afflicted souls when life's sudden blows come and the strong staves with which we have been accustomed to walk and the beautiful rods on which we had been hoping to lean are broken, and the heart stoops and human supports are gone. There is an unseen power in it which can hold us up and a voice of love sweeter than the voices of sons and daughters which can cheer us and fulfill the joy of Christ within us. Nor do I feel that remarks like these are altogether out of harmony with your own sympathies. Some of you have espoused the Christian cause by public consecrations, while with others the open declaration has been deferred. But I can hardly suppose that there is a classmate among you who would give his most secret vote, if it depended on him to decide, for the abrogation of the religion of Christ, or would regard its loss otherwise than the greatest of calamities. We do therefore hope to hear of you in due time as its open confessors and meanwhile as its active friends, giving your countenance and influence to its undertakings, and your gold, should you have it, for its glory. You have learned through the teachings of your whole four years that, much as we think of scholarship, much as we think of Christianity, Amherst College esteems character, Christian character, above intellect, above acquisitions, above professions. We would, therefore, that your character should be founded in Him who has called Himself the Truth. Truth is the one word which morally means everything. Truth is truth. It never can be otherwise. It is integrity, moral health, wholeness. It secures inward harmony. It secures manhood, public confidence, and good influence. All else than truth are shams, pretentious seemings, threads of gossamer for him who crosses an abyss. Truth, young man, truth—truth in conversation, in discourse, in politics, in all study, in religion—truth when none but the heart-searching One is looking on. This is an age when great reputations are broken. Men deviate a little, and then become complicated in falsehoods. Men wear cloaks made of delusions; men deceive, men lie; but all men honor truth. Young men, if you would have self-respect, if you would look into the eyes of your fellow-men without cowering, and up into the face of God without fear, be true. Truth entirely followed will lead you to the religion of Him who is the truth, and cover you with the robes of nobility, by which character is adorned. It is one of the hard things in our college life that just at the time when our own sympathies are most tender, and our affections are strongest, we must say farewell. We exhort you; but do not think we distrust you. There is a greatness and goodness among you which we admire, and the pressure is sincere and confiding when we give you the right hand of parting love. The Lord himself bless you. In all your ways acknowledge Him, and He will direct your steps. Amen.

The address before the "Society of Inquiry," in College Hall in the evening, was delivered by Rev. Justin E. Twitchell, of Cleveland, Ohio, and a graduate of Amherst in 1858. His subject was: "God's Care for the Truth and Man's Relation to it." The main purpose of the address was to lay before the society thoughts which would guide them in their search after truth, and was in many respects a fitting supplement to the address of the President in the forenoon, in which he showed what was the only real truth. Said the speaker: The true student's aim is first to become established in the truth himself; then find such furnishing as shall make him strong in its defense and promulgation. Of all truth we find religious truth the most important, and that all others are but subsidiary to and explanatory of it. Therefore, the one who preaches the truth should be at home in all its departments. Our age is emphatically one in which the masses are urged on by the intense impulse of reading and thinking, more than in any previous age. The teacher and the leader of to-day must be familiar with all fields of thought, and no truth that can be gleaned from God's universe should be neglected. Man cannot escape his relation to the truth, but by the truth he is made free. Truth is not enslaving but elevating. So it is not a matter of indifference whether or not we know the truth. We should seek it—dig beneath the surface for it—sift it from the false and vain delusions of the world. Men are tempted to cease their search for truth, and be satisfied with partial glimpses of it; to accept the theories of the curious as the truth eternal, given of God. Although error may seem to tread on vantage-ground for a while, it is sooner or later overthrown by the truth, on which there is not a vital part exposed. Everything of human build can be overthrown, be battled down. But this child of immortality, this expression and illustration of the infinite, has arguments and supports and forms of life which are perfectly safe. God has revealed, preserved, and promulgated truth in a remarkable manner, and men should have faith in truth, not in numbers. "The great surge of numbers rolls up noisily and imposingly, but dies out on the shore and slides into the silence of oblivion. Truth is the ocean itself, calm in its rest, eternal in its power, and though the night comes down to veil it for a time, it is still there beating on with the same victorious pulse and waiting for the day."

The list of the dead of the college during the past year is not so large as last year, but includes one of the most distinguished of the Alumni, Prof. Joseph Haven, D. D., LL. D., of the Chicago. The whole number of dead is nineteen, with an average age of fifty-six to sixty-eight years.

ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE FRESHMAN CLASS—THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, July 1, 1874.

The University of Rochester is under the patronage of the Baptists, but is in no sense sectarian, since gentlemen of other denominations have always been prominent in its Board of Trustees and in its Faculty. Indeed one usually hears the institution spoken of by all classes of citizens as "our university." The university buildings are pleasantly located on the eastern side of the city in an ample campus, beautifully shaded and laid out in fine drives, walks, and well-kept lawns. A new building designed to accommodate the library and various cabinets is rapidly approaching completion. It is more than one hundred feet in length, and of fine architectural proportions, and is to be called "Sibley Hall" in honor of Hon. Hiram Sibley, of this city, at whose expense it is erected. It will probably be completed by the next Commencement.

The public exercises of the week began on Sunday evening with the sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association, by Rev. A. J. Sage, D. D., Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Hartford, Conn. Dr. Sage is an alumnus of the university, Class of 1860, and occupied the chair of Latin for a short time. His fame as a brilliant preacher attracted a large audience in spite of the intense heat of the weather. His subject was the "Intellectualism of the Present Age," and in thought and delivery he fully met the highest expectations of his friends.

Monday and Tuesday mornings were devoted to the examination of candidates for admission to the Freshman Class. A large number were admitted, with fewer conditions than usual, showing improvement in the work of the academies of the country. On Monday afternoon occurred the exercises of Class Day. Hitherto this event has been celebrated on the completion of the Senior studies, a month before Commencement, but this year it has been thrown into Commencement week in order to accommodate visitors from abroad. The day proved auspicious, the crowd was immense, and with eloquence and wit in oratory and poetry, with class songs and tree-planting, the whole occasion was one of great éclat.

On the evening of Monday the prize declamation of the Sophomore Class was held in Corinthian Hall. Eleven men, selected on the ground of scholarship, contended for a prize established in honor of the late Dr. Dewey. Their efforts reflected great credit on the Professor of Rhetoric.

On Tuesday evening the oration before the alumni was pronounced by Rev. E. J. Fish, D. D., of Adrian, Mich. His theme was the "Universal in Education." His oration was a well-written, and was delivered in a clear and impressive style. He is a graduate of the university, of the Class of '53. The poem was read by Rev. N. L. Morehouse, of Rochester, also an alumnus, of the Class of '58. His production showed great ingenuity of construction and abounded in witty hits at various popular theories of the day. It was above the average of its kind of literary composition.

The Commencement exercises proper were held this morning in Corinthian Hall. The procession of Trustees, Alumni, officers, and students, headed by a fine military band, made an imposing appearance. The large hall was filled throughout the somewhat protracted exercises. The graduating class numbered twenty-six, twenty-two of whom spoke, most of them with great credit to themselves and the institution. At the close President Anderson made a brief address to the class, in his happiest style. After conferring the usual degrees upon the graduating class, he announced that the honorary degree of A. M. had been conferred on David Gray, Esq., of the Buffalo *Courier*, and that of LL. D. on Prof. William Harkness, an alumnus of this university, Class of '58, now of the National Observatory, Washington, and at present on his way to Tasmania as director of one of the Government parties sent out to observe the coming transit of Venus.

At the close of the Commencement exercises the Alumni and their invited guests repaired to the chapel of the University, where an elegant collation was served, followed by the usual after-dinner speeches, full of wit and pathos, but interesting only to those familiar with the inner history of the institution. It being the completion of Dr. Anderson's twenty-first year as President of the university, he was called out in response to a toast, "To the Senior College President of the United States," and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. His speech was one of the best he ever made. Few men have ever exercised a stronger influence over their pupils than has Dr. Anderson. At a later stage of the proceedings, three elegant portraits, which had been placed upon the chapel walls, were unveiled. They are the portraits of the three senior members of the Faculty, Dr. Anderson, Dr. Kendrick, and Gen. Quinby—the two former the gift of C. H. Gibbs, Esq., of Titusville, Penn., the latter the gift of the Alumni. In the evening a brilliant reception was given at the Presidential mansion to the graduating class, the Alumni, and friends of the university.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The political opponents of Messrs. Charlick and Gardner are apparently determined to leave nothing undone in their efforts to oust them from office. Mr. Fairchild, representing the Attorney General, and Fellows and Wingate have been in close consultation since the reappointment of the two Commissioners, and on Saturday last decided that they would select one of two modes of legal procedure against them. What the nature of the proceedings will be is unknown, but it is certain that they will not be in the form of a writ of *quo warranto* or an injunction. Mr. Kelly explained that the former method was discarded because of the tediousness of the process, and it was feared that the injunction would too greatly interfere with the administration of affairs in the Police Department. He said yesterday that the plan which they will agree upon will be more efficacious in the attainment of the object desired, and much more expeditious. The proceedings will be commenced in the courts to-day, if it is decided which of the two methods of action is to be used. If nothing is done to-day, something will be done to-morrow. An effort will also be made in the Board of Aldermen to prefer charges against Mayor Havemeyer, with a view to his impeachment. There is also a movement on foot, which Mr. Kelly states originated among citizens unconnected with Tammany Hall, to prefer a complaint against the Mayor and secure his impeachment. A paper setting forth the various complaints against him has been circulated, and a number of signatures have been affixed. The leading complaint is against his act in reappointing the two Commissioners. Charges against Messrs. Charlick and Gardner will also be preferred before the Grand Jury to-day, and it is stated by the Tammany leaders that they are stronger cases than that upon which their conviction was obtained. The friends of the Commissioners appear to be confident of the strength of the legal position occupied by the Commissioners, and believe that the Mayor was fortified by good legal opinion when he reappointed them. On the other hand, the Tammany people say that Mr. Andrews' opinion was a lame one, and that the Mayor will be held to a strict accountability for his action under it.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF AND ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.

Arthur Dowd, a laborer, thirty-four years of age, residing at No. 336 Bond street, Brooklyn, was arrested by Officer Cunningham, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, on complaint of Henry McQuade, who charged the prisoner with maliciously firing a pistol-ball through a window in his residence, No. 334 Bond street, thereby endangering the lives of the complainant's family, who were seated in the apartment at the time. Upon being arrested Dowd picked up a smoothing-iron, weighing seven pounds, and dealt the officer a succession of blows about the face and body, the former being assisted by Henry E. Bell, also a resident of the house, who held the officer by the throat while the assault was being committed. Intelligence of the disturbance having been conveyed to the Third Precinct Station-house, Sergt. Levey, with a squad of the reserves, proceeded to the rescue of Officer Cunningham and effected the arrest of the prisoners. In the mêlée the uniform of Officer Cunningham was destroyed, but beyond a few bruises he escaped injury.

SEVENTH WARD HIGHWAYMEN.

On Saturday night as Mr. Anthony Neary, of Plainfield, N. J., was walking through Henry street, and near Catharine street, he was attacked by four men, who knocked him down and attempted to rob him. Officer Quinn, of the Seventh Precinct, heard Neary's cries for help and ran to the rescue. On seeing the officers the thieves took to flight. He pursued them and arrested one of the gang named William Donnelly. The others succeeded in escaping. Donnelly was held in $2,000 bail yesterday for trial by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

REV. H. W. BEECHER'S LAST SERMON PRIOR TO HIS VACATION.

Plymouth Church was crowded to its fullest capacity yesterday morning, for the Pastor, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was to preach his last sermon for the season prior to his departure on vacation during the Summer months. At the conclusion of the services Mr. Beecher read the twenty-eighth verse from the twentieth chapter of St. Matthew: "Even as the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto but to minister, and to give His life for the ransom of many," followed by a passage from the second chapter of Phillipians, first to ninth verse. Taking these as his texts he delivered an impressive discourse upon the self-sacrificing spirit of Christianity. He said they would observe that that which is strongly impressed in the passages he had quoted was the glory of self-renunciation. It was the vision of a god disrobing himself of power. It was not a tribute to royalty, but the habiliments of servitude, and all creation was exalted to the rapturous praises of a being who is set forth by the symbols of suffering and self-renunciation. That which was spoken by the Apostle of our Savior was also in the first passage substantially related by himself. When the mother of James and John endeavored to exalt her sons by asking him to grant that one might sit on his right hand and the other on his left, our Savior instructed her, and instruction from Him meant rebuke; and turning to His disciples he said: "Ye know that the Princes of the gentiles exercise authority, but it shall not be so among you. Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your servant; whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your slave." There could be no question that the Christian religion has came down to us with the color which it attained in Middle Ages, and that it has been so stained with the ascetic element. From the spirit of the apostles themselves, and from the law and nature of things, he declared that the Christian religion was the indication in the highest sense of every true enjoyment in this life. Men had been accustomed to bring in and include under it mind and motion, and the title of a glorious manhood, and he would say that instead of religion being an episode in the history of creation, it was the nature of things from eternity to eternity, and expressed the best things of God and the best things of man, and that it was the highest nobleness and the highest happiness. The Jewish religion, to be sure, was in a certain sense, ascetic, but it was pervaded with a spirit of cheerfulness, and the Old Testament, while in some respects filled with sadness, was wonderfully joyous. The life of Christ was also greatly misinterpreted. It involved suffering, and at its close a fearful sacrifice, and yet it seemed that no man could read the love and take in what must have been His thoughts and suppose that they could bring forth any other thought but that of joy—joy supereminent and abounding. Even in His darkest hour He was not overcome, for He said to His disciples, "My peace I give you all," and He that in the extremity of His suffering had peace to impart was not overwhelmed with that sense of suffering we are accestomed to ascribe to him. The spirit of hope and joy that pervaded His soul was sufficient to lift Him above the sufferings which had fallen upon Him. After referring to the manner in which St. Paul spoke of the hardships and perils and sufferings of this life, he then asked whether the whole view of the Christian religion, as laid down, was not one of joyfulness. He would ask whether the religious life handed down from the middle ages was not stained with a sense of narrowness so that the popular impression was that it was sad and sorrowful, and that its joy lay in the life that is to come, and not in the thing itself. He asked again, was not the ascetic life preached in such a way that it would seem the things that were best and highest required more suffering, and that it required a special dispensation to enable men to do these things. This ascetic view of religion in general, he said, was not only false, but in particular it destroyed its power. It was for the welfare of the race that the highest perfection of manhood was possible, and it was a secret which the world ought to have disclosed to it, whatever it might cost. The mother in the very midst of travail rejoices, because nobody counted the suffering that is victorious, and it was needful that the world should understand that religion is not in any sense discouraging, but that it is the revelation of God to this world of that higher law of true manhood, and is the highest happiness of which man is susceptible. It was pre-eminently necessary that men should understand that truly heroic acts are in themselves in the doing, and in the print of the doing, such that they carry the very reward of God, and are not so painful as the devil represents them. It was the misinterpretation of the world that righteousness was painful and that mistification belongs to the spiritual life. But it was a slander, and one which carried detriment to countless thousands. All the world's joy was but vanity; true happiness could not be found but in the realm of the moral life, for there was a realm in our souls in which even the very thunders that shake the earth cannot disturb the inner peace which God has given to those who find their rest in Him. He then traced the various stages of animal life, from the lowest up to the highest, and showed that, in proportion as we ascended in the scale of creation we became more divested of those narrow instincts of selfishness, and lived not so much for self as for the welfare of our kind. And as we advance still higher in the progress of development our whole nature becomes filled with a still stronger desire to elevate and ennoble our fellow men. The man who stands up before his threshold against twenty men and slays them to protect his family, as well as the man who stands up to defend his country, experiences an exaltation of sentiment which makes him forget himself. It was so in the spiritual life. The greatest sufferings were transformed into gladness at the sight of those great blessings which would flow from them to ourselves and to others. After enlarging upon the subject at much length, he then passed on to say that they were aware he did not believe in that theology which teaches that man fell from a high state of perfection. He might rather be said to be working his way up to that condition. He did not by this mean to commit himself to the statement that men had sprung from the brute creation. He did not propose that theory at all. But he did believe that the race began upon earth at the lowest stage of humanity, and that men had risen through successive stages to their present condition, and were still advancing to a higher state of development. In concluding his discourse, referring to the communion which they were about to receive he said it would be the last time they would have the opportunity of doing so with him before he left them for the Summer vacation, and it might be forever. Some members of the congregation understood by this expression that the Pastor hinted that he might never return to assume charge of the church, while others said it was meant only in a general sense to express the uncertainty of all things in this life. Before closing his address Mr. Beecher announced that the pulpit would be filled during the next two months by Dr. Gregory, of Ohio, Dr. Robinson, of New-Haven, and Dr. Quinn, of New-Bedford, Massachusetts.

ARRIVALS AT LONG BRANCH.

The following names are among the late prominent arrivals at the West End Hotel, Long Branch: Senator W. M. Stewart and family, of Nevada; Senator Jones, of Nevada; Judge E. L. Sullivan, San Francisco; Senator Clayton, Arkansas; Gov. Hartranft, Pennsylvania; L. R. Jerome, Esq., New-York; Pierre Lorillard, Esq., New-York; Mrs. Judge Roosevelt, New-York; Chas. E. Kortright, Philadelphia, British Consul; Hiram Fuller, Esq., London *Cosmopolitan*; Com. Livingston, United States Navy; Henry Duncan, Esq., Natchez, Miss.; Stephen Duncan, Esq., Natchez, Miss.; J. H. Coster and wife, New-York; Ex-Mayor W. G. Fargo and wife, Buffalo; Simon De Visser and family, New-York; Jas. Buell, President Importers' and Traders' Bank, New-York; Russell Sage, Esq., New-York; David Solomon and family, New-York; Hon. Heister Clymer, Pennsylvania; Constant Mayer, artist, New-York; Henry Clews, New-York; Ex-Gov. Bowie, Maryland; Washington Booth, Collector of Port, Baltimore; Wm. B. Peck and family, Buffalo; Geo. Garr, Esq., New-York; M. H. Sanford, Esq., New-York; Mayor Stokley and family, Philadelphia; Horace K. White and family, Syracuse, N. Y.; John Roach and family, great American steam-ship builder; Wright Sanford, Esq., New-York; Gen. Henry B. Bingham and wife, Philadelphia; Gen. Geo. Peabody Este, Washington, D. C.; Geo. Peabody and family, Philadelphia; C. B. Rogers and family, New-York; Rev. Dr. Batterson and wife, Philadelphia; C. J. M. Eaton, Esq., Baltimore; Hon. James Duffy, Pennsylvania; B. H. Peterson and family, New-Orleans; T. B. Peterson and family, Philadelphia; Gen. W. H. Johnson, Nashville, Tenn.; Harry Leeck and wife, New-York; Robert Campbell, Bricksburg, N. J.; James M. Motley and family, New-York; Gov. E. McCook, Colorado; Hon. J. C. Breckenridge, Ky.; Ex-Attorney General Hoar, Mass.; Hon. Thos. M. Bowen, Arkansas; Capt. Chas. T. Chase, U. S. R. M.; E. B. Stoddard, Worcester; Geo. R. Spurr, Worcester; Lewis Barnard, Worcester; T. L. Nelson, Worcester; Josiah Pickett, Worcester.

EFFECT OF PRISON AIR.

On the 29th of June Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market, committed one James Dunn to the Jefferson Market Prison for being drunk. He was locked up in the ten-day house. On the 2d inst. he was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and died there almost immediately on admission. Deputy Coroner Shine says the man died from breathing the bad air of the filthy prison.

A MAN STABBED AT CASTLE GARDEN.

About 11:15 Saturday night Officer Schumacker, of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, found a man on Myrtle avenue suffering from a wound in the chest and bleeding profusely. On being questioned he gave his name as Frank Nostrand, residing at No. 54 Canton street, Brooklyn, and stated that he had been attacked in Castle Garden, New-York, by three unknown men, one of whom had stabbed him. Cannon could assign no reason for the commission of the deed. He was taken to the City Hospital and his wound dressed, and took his departure early yesterday morning, in spite of the protest of the attendant physician, who considered his wound a dangerous one.

OPINIONS AND EXPERIMENTS ON THE HYDROPHOBIA.

NO NEW CASES REPORTED—VIEWS OF PROMINENT PHYSICIANS—THE QUESTION TO BE FULLY DISCUSSED THIS EVENING.

Hydrophobia still continues to be a subject of general conversation with the public. It is gratifying to learn, however, that there are no new cases, and that some that have been called hydrophobia were not such in reality. Reporters of THE TIMES have ascertained from a number of physicians the progress so far made in the reported cases, and have also learned the results of experiments in this connection, which will be found below.

Dr. Hammond was visited last night by a TIMES reporter, at his house, No. 43 West Fifty-fourth street, and, in reply to a question as to how he had succeeded in his experiments in the inoculation of animals with the saliva taken from the body of McCormick, said that it was altogether too soon to expect any results. There were no new cases of hydrophobia, he said, so far as he knew, and although a number of persons had been bitten by dogs supposed to be mad, no great increase in the number of cases should be looked for. The whole subject will be thoroughly discussed this evening at the meeting of the Neurological Society. He intended to present there two men who have been bitten by the dog that bit Ada Clare, who are perfectly well. He also intends to introduce Mason's brindle dog, the one which is supposed to have bitten McCormick, and a dog with his teeth filed, after the method proposed by Prof. Bourrel, of Paris. The Doctor said he had learned that the dog that bit Ada Clare was not her own, but that she had borrowed him of his owner because he performed many amusing tricks. After she was bitten, and when he was chained, and biting his chain, foaming at the mouth and snapping at everybody that came near him, no matter how excited he might be, he would go through his tricks the moment his master ordered him to do so with perfect regularity. He would also kill rats when in that condition as readily and eagerly as he did before. Mr. Jennings, of No. 391 Broome street, went to his owner's house to take him home to put him under treatment, and was bitten by the dog when he went to unchain him. He then carried him away in his arms, and when he arrived at his place of business he proceeded to give him a dose of medicine, during the administration of which his foreman was bitten. These are the two men who will be presented to the Neurological Society to-night. The dog died in a rabid condition four days after Ada Clare was bitten. Dr. Hammond has received a number of letters within the last few days from responsible persons, giving accounts of many interesting cases of hydrophobia. One gentleman gave an account of the case of a man who was bitten by a dog and died shortly afterward of hydrophobia, while the dog, which never exhibited any signs of madness, lived six years after. Another gentleman cited an instance in which a child was bitten by a dog, which was killed, who died of true hydrophobia twelve years after being bitten. Dr. Hammond is inclined to think that Mason's dog, although he may have bitten McCormick, did not communicate the disease of which he died. Kelly says he saw Mason's dog bite McCormick, but the Doctor thinks he saw him bite another man. Kelly did not know McCormick, and may have been mistaken in the name. Of the black dog mentioned by McCormick as the one that had bitten him, there is no trace whatever. To-night resolutions will be offered at the meeting of the Neurological Society looking toward a more complete prevention of hydrophobia and the better care of dogs. The society will recommend that all dogs shall have their teeth filed after Boussel's method; that a license be taken out for each dog and a tax imposed, and that all dogs found in the street without the proper badge be killed. In answer to a question as to what he thought of the case of the boy McLean, reported in THE TIMES of the 4th inst., Dr. Hammond said, in his opinion, and in fact it was the opinion of the mass of the profession, that it was not a case of hydrophobia. He considered it was a clear case of hysteria. The meeting of the Neurological Society, above referred to, will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, this evening at 8 o'clock. Drs. Hammond, Hadden, Frank H. Hamilton, Cross, and others will take part in the discussion.

Dr. G. C. Arnold, who attended Entwistle, said that he had preserved the contents of his larynx and pharynx, and on the day after the post-mortem examination was made he had inoculated one dog, and two others on the succeeding day. The inoculation was made by means of an incision in the left side of the animals, the matter being deposited just beneath the subcutaneous fatty tissue, where there are abundant absorbents. He said he had just been to see the dogs, and that they were doing very well, the wounds healing rapidly. He was yet uncertain whether Entwistle's case was one of true hydrophobia or not. He did not see him before his death, and has not yet been able to converse with the doctors who did see him. The doctor said he intended to keep the dogs he had inoculated for an indefinite period, as he had facilities for so doing. He has taken precautions to secure some of the fluid that runs from the mouth before death, should there occur another case of hydrophobia in the hospital, and with that fluid he proposes to inoculate a number of dogs, which will be preserved and carefully watched for years, or until some satisfactory result is obtained.

Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton, with his associate, Dr. F. H. Rankin, on Thursday last experimented upon a cat by giving it atropine by injection in order to ascertain the effect that convulsions would produce upon the brain and the medulla oblongata. A large dose was given, nearly two grains, which had the effect to throw it into strong convulsions which lasted for half an hour, when it died. The convulsions were very severe, and were intensified by the slightest touch or knock on the floor, or noise of any kind, such as loud talking or clapping the hands. Immediately after death the brain was examined, and the meninges were found to be very much congested. There were some few points of extravasation in the medulla, and the whole condition of the brain indicated hyperæmia. Dr. Hamilton, who was present at the post-mortem examination of the body of Mr. McCormick, says that the meninges of his brain presented very much the same appearance as those of the cat in question. It is Dr. Hamilton's opinion that the hyperæmia in McCormick's case was produced either by the atropine which was given him, or by the convulsions, and this experiment was made to demonstrate the fact. It was proved to his satisfaction that almost identically the same gross appearances could be produced when hydrophobia was known not to exist. The medulla oblongata of the cat has been preserved for examination under the microscope.

In conversation with a TIMES reporter Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, referring to the case of young McLean, reported to have recovered from hydrophobia, said that the medical literature of hydrophobia is filled with accounts of persons cured by a great variety of remedies, but a careful analysis of these cases by persons who have made the subject a special study has shown it to be very improbable that any person has ever yet been cured of this terrible disease.

SUPPOSED MAD DOGS KILLED.

Officer Taylor, of the Eleventh Precinct, killed a mad dog at No. 276 Stanton street yesterday evening.

Officer Coffey, of the Twentieth Precinct, shot a mad dog at No. 273 West Thirty-ninth street yesterday evening.

Thomas Woods, of No. 426 East Eleventh street, was bitten in the right hand by a mad dog, which was killed by Officer Fitzimons, of the Seventeenth Precinct.

Officer Gilgar, of the Fifteenth Precinct, killed a mad dog at No. 48 Amity street.

A mad dog was killed at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, by Officer Shea, yesterday.

THE COMET.

Last evening the comet presented a much more brilliant appearance than when seen on Friday night. Owing to the cloudy weather, it was visible only at intervals on Saturday evening. The nucleus is now quite large and bright, and at times the tail throws off a flickering light, which renders the comet a very attractive object. It does not, however, seem to have attained the proportions attributed to it by some of the scientific men who have been making observations upon it. From the increase which has been noticed in its brilliancy since it became visible to the naked eye, it is very probable that before it sinks below the horizon it will assume much larger proportions, and show a train calculated to render it a very conspicuous object in the heavens. In the course of a few days the astronomers who have been observing its movements will be prepared to furnish more definite information than they have been able to supply up to the present. It is expected that some interesting data will be obtained as to the real nature of these bodies, as the result of the careful observations now making upon this celestial visitor.

THE INTERRUPTED FIREWORKS.

While the fireworks were being set off, on Saturday evening, the upper portion of the City was visited by a heavy shower of rain, which caused the exhibitions to be postponed at a few places. In the down-town districts the programmes arranged for the evening were carried out without the least intermission. This evening the display will be continued at 8:15 P. M. at the following points, should the weather permit: Union square, Tompkins square, foot of Canal street, North River; Riverside Park, Washington square, Fort Washington, and Fleetwood Park.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Patrick Donnelly, of Cherry and Pike streets, had his jaw broken, yesterday morning, during a fight with an unknown man.

Thomas Gray, aged twenty, of No. 16 Seventh street, was accidentally shot in the thigh by a companion named Stanley Gardner.

Officer Quintard, of the Thirty-second Precinct, while on post in One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, yesterday morning, was struck by lightning and severely injured.

The total number of persons arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday was only sixty-five, a very small number after the Fourth of July. On previous years the number of arrests and arraignments generally reached 100.

Maggie Ryan, a nurse in Bellevue Hospital, was found in fits at Washington square, yesterday morning, and was locked up in the Fifteenth Precinct for being drunk. She made two attempts at suicide by hanging herself to the door of her cell.

Joseph Phillips and William Marius are two colored men who reside at No. 152 Thompson street, on different floors. Phillips says that on Saturday, while he was dozing, Marius entered his room and stole his watch and $30. Marius was held in $1,500 bail by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

George Omi, a vagrant, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a horse and wagon and a number of milk cans from Thomas McMurray. The wagon and contents stood in front of the latter's store in Washington street, and Omi jumped on it and drove off before he could be stopped. He was arrested afterward trying to dispose of the milk.

BROOKLYN.

Samuel Walker, arrested for beating his wife, on Saturday evening, in their appartments at No. 97 Commerce street, was held yesterday for examination.

Frederick Rudel, aged twelve years, residing at No. 14 Bayard street, had the forefinger of his left hand blown off while discharging a pistol on Saturday evening.

James Ackerman, residing at No. 48 Withers street, and Henry Priman, No. 96 North Fourth street, were arrested on Saturday, upon a charge of highway robbery, preferred by Mrs. Mackrell.

William Buckley, aged ten years, residing at No. 180 Kosciusko street, sustained a painful wound in the hand by the premature discharge of a pistol, which he was in the act of loading, on Saturday last.

Charles H. Mills, residing at No. 270 Dean street, was arrested on Saturday evening by Officer Powers, of the Fifth Precinct, while in the act of robbing the till in the store of G. Golde, No. 523 Atlantic avenue.

Moses Brit, residing at No. 105 East Broadway, New-York, was arrested last evening by officer Beecher, of the Sixth Sub-Precinct, charged with stealing $69 and an overcoat from Victor Bearman, of No. 644 Flushing avenue.

George Olney, Jr., aged twenty years, residing at No. 134 Lafayette avenue, was arrested Saturday evening upon complaint of his father, charging him with purloining a card-case and a piece of lace, valued at $15.

John Roche, a laborer, residing at No. 180 Hamilton avenue, was arrested on Saturday evening at the instance of Arthur Cole, a conductor on the Sackett Street Railroad, who charged the prisoner with assault and battery.

John Day, a water peddler, aged ten years, residing at No. 14 Bedford street, in attempting to alight from the front platform of a Greenpoint car, near Canton street, yesterday afternoon, fell under the wheels, breaking his thigh. He was taken to the City Hospital.

George W. Johnson, thirty-five years of age, and a clerk by occupation, residing at No. 162 Hoyt street, was arrested on Saturday by Officer Shields upon a warrant issued by Justice Walsh, at the instance of William C. Baird, who charged the prisoner with retaining $13, that amount having been collected by him from the firm of Deasted & Denver without authority from the complainant.

Ellen Feeney, a dress-maker, aged twenty, residing at No. 79 Main street, was arrested on Saturday evening, by Detective Roach, of the Third Precinct, charged with stealing a quantity of jewelry, valued at $250, from her former employer, Miss Maggie Meeney, No. 221 Columbia street, on the 2d inst. The property was recovered at the residence of the prisoner, who was held for examination.

Marcus Mousees, residing at No. 281 Park avenue, was arrested on Saturday by Detective Corr, on a complaint preferred by Henry Stivers, a cadet on board the United States vessel Mayflower, who states that while passing through Washington avenue, about noon on that date, the prisoner came stealthily behind him, and discharged the contents of his a pistol into the neck of the complainant, burning him severely.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. Mr. Hutton, for a number of years Rector of the Episcopal Church at Oyster Bay, has resigned that connection to accept one in Maryland.

The farmers of Bridgehampton have recently lost about 300 turkeys through the depredations of a pack of foxes that have their hiding-place in the Sagg Swamp. The farmers have organized for their extermination, and several have already been killed.

A building at Smithtown Branch, occupied by Isaac Brown, wheelwright; Israel Conklin, blacksmith, and Clarence Brain, harness-maker, was set on fire by an incendiary on Thursday night. Fortunately the flames were discovered before they had made much headway. The loss is covered by insurance.

During the thunder-storm on Saturday evening the lightning followed the telegraph wires into the station of the South-side Railroad, at Jamaica, and severely shocked the operator and two or three others who were standing near by. A large ball like fire rolled on the floor by the ticket office, and exploded with a loud report. During the storm of the previous Wednesday evening the lightning struck and consumed the schooner Catherine, Capt. John Winter, at Amityville. No one was on board at the time, and before discovery the flames had full possession of the vessel. The loss is estimated at $22,000, upon which there is no insurance. Considerable other damage was done in the vicinity of Amityville by the storm.

STATEN ISLAND.

The corner-stone of the new German club, which is estimated to cost $25,000, was laid on the Richmond road, Stapleton, on Saturday.

Yesterday morning a two-story frame building, owned by Denis Sullivan, at Stapleton, valued at about $1,000, was completely destroyed by fire. No insurance.

NEW-JERSEY.

Andrew Boyle, aged twelve years, had his thumb blown off in Beacon avenue by the accidental discharge of a pistol on Saturday night.

Mary Dougherty, aged two years, was missed from her home, in Bank street, Newark, yesterday morning. Late in the day, search was made, and her body was found in a vault in the yard of her residence.

At a late hour Saturday night George Holden, residing in Palisade avenue, Jersey City, was severely wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol, the ball from which entered his hip, inflicting a serious but not fatal wound. The bullet was extracted.

Patrick Murray, a resident of Jersey City, visited his uncle, Mr. Fowler, in Belleville, Saturday, to spend the Fourth. In the evening, in company with a friend, he went boating on the Passaic, and fell out of the boat and was drowned before assistance could arrive. His body was recovered yesterday.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. T. S. Fillebrown, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

Rev. W. R. G. Miller, of Albany, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Senator S. B. Conover, of Florida, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. John Young, of Montreal, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War; Horace Fairbanks, of Vermont, and Chauncey T. Bowen, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE VAN EETEN CASE.

The pardon to Louis M. Van Eeten was granted on the unanimous recommendation of the State Prison Inspectors and the Warden of Sing Sing, for having rendered most valuable services and made important disclosures in regard to secret violations of prison discipline.

THE NEW GAME OF WAR.

At the International Congress to be held at Brussels, for settling the usages of war, the British representative, says *Punch*, will be instructed to press the following points: 1. No bombardment of London to take place while Parliament is sitting. 2. No battles to be fought on the Derby Day, the Oaks Day, or during Ascot, Goodwood, or Newmarket Races. 3. In case of invasion, Brighton, Weymouth, and Scarborough to be considered neutral territory. 4. Prisoners of war (being commissioned officers) to pay an entrance fee to the regimental messes of which they may be elected honorary members. 5. Regimental bands captured on the field of battle to be available at festivals held at the Royal Albert Hall or at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. 6. Portrait models of captured Generals to be permitted at Mme. Tussaud's Exhibition of Wax-works, on the understanding that (*a*) some site other than that of the Chamber of Horrors be selected for the display; and (*b*) that a ticket of admission for the season be presented to each captured General in effigy so exhibited. 7. Invading armies traveling by railway to pay at the rate of not less than £5 per mile per person. Return tickets (in Great Britain and Ireland) not to be guaranteed.

FISK'S APOTHEOSIS.

From the Saturday Review of June 20.

The Universalist minister who conducted the so-called religious service at the dedication of the Fisk monument at Brattleboro', Vermont, appears to have laid great stress in his prayer on the blessing of having "broad ideas in regard to human nature;" and it must be confessed that there was no want of breadth of view in the ceremony at which he assisted. The principle of the Universalist system is, we suppose, that one religion is as good as another, and on the same ground it may perhaps quite as reasonably be held that one man is as good as another, and better too. Still it must have required no small degree of courage to connect a demonstration in honor of James Fisk, Jr., with any form of religious worship. Mr. Fisk's memory is not exactly of the sort that smells sweet and blossoms in the dust, and it might have been supposed that his friends and associates would have preferred, if only for their own sake, that so unsavory a relic should be stirred as little as possible. They have shown, however, that they are superior to such conventional considerations, and have come forward boldly to celebrate the virtues and good works of their notorious hero. "Whether or not," says the New-York *Herald*, "James Fisk, Jr., received credit during his life for such good qualities as he possessed, it is certain that in one place at least, now that he is gone, he is regarded as a dead divinity, or at least as having been very nearly godlike." That place is Brattleboro', "where young and old, rich and poor, unite in praise of their mighty townsman departed," and everywhere exhibit "busts of the dead man in the most conspicuous and honorable positions." As an additional tribute to his greatness, and an incentive to American youth to follow in his footsteps, and strive after the same kind of celebrity, an imposing monument has been erected in the cemetery at Brattleboro'. Mr. Fisk's widow has paid for this memorial, but the people, we are told, have cordially associated themselves with her in honoring the deceased. The regiment which the Colonel formerly commanded—the Ninth New-York—also marked its appreciation of his character by sending delegates to represent it at the ceremony. "Everything that affection, taste, and wealth could do was done, and the result was a ceremony, simple indeed, but fitting and appropriate." The monument, we are assured by the same authority, "will challenge comparison with anything of the kind ever wrought by the genius of art." It consists of a marble shaft resting on a base, at each corner of which is a life-size female figure, representing one of the forms of enterprise by which Fisk rose to eminence—namely, navigation, the drama, railroads, and commerce. It would be interesting to have an account of these figures a little more in detail. Those who know anything of the kind of scenes which used to be enacted on board the Colonel's steamer and at his opera-house will have no difficulty in understanding the sort of nymph who would most appropriately symbolize the character of these enterprises.

The dedication of the monument was accompanied by a religious service, which the reporter of the *Herald* calls simple, but which most persons, recollecting the circumstances of Fisk's career, will probably consider somewhat startling. A Universalist minister, Mr. Harris, was judiciously chosen to officiate, and displayed that serene comprehensiveness which may be supposed to be characteristic of his unprejudiced faith. He evidently felt, however, that he was on rather delicate ground, and that it was necessary to proceed with great caution and to avoid details. The most significant part of his prayer was that in which he thanked God more especially for having given us "so broad ideas in regard to human character." He also prayed that the occasion might elevate all present in heart and purpose, "and that the Deity would remember the regiment of which our brother, Col. Fisk, was the leader, and as they shall live over the pleasant and social lives which are theirs to enjoy, may the thought that he has gone out from them not be sad and discouraging, but full of cheer and encouragement, and"—of all things in the world—"conduce to their better living." Col. Hitchcock next addressed the company, remarking that "it was customary to erect tributes to the great," and that this was "truly a noble and deserved one to Col. Fisk," who had "lived and died in the prosecution of labors which were of incalculable benefit to the nation and to the world." He added that "the day was a most fitting one for the ceremony, being that set apart for the honoring of the nation's dead soldiers." Fisk, it need hardly be said, was a soldier only in name, and made himself popular with his regiment by converting drill into a pretext for drinking. After this panegyric, the band played, "Nearer, my God, to Thee." Mr. Harris added a few general remarks on funereal art, in the course of which he explained that he was not personally acquainted with "our brother," but that he had reason to believe he had "a great good heart."

It is scarcely necessary to recall, as a comment on these proceedings, the notorious reputation of the man who was thus commemorated. That Fisk was great in his own way nobody can deny, for he was certainly a very great scoundrel; he forged, swindled, and stole in the way of business, and his private life was a course of gross and ostentatious profligacy. That this was his character was not the secret of a few; it was thrust in the face of the world, and the echoes of the scandal can hardly fail to have reached even the secluded rustics of Brattleboro'. It must be admitted that there is at least a curious kind of courage in attempting the canonization of a blackguard of this type. It was said of an eminent political conspirator that he ought to be hanged, and that a monument should then be erected in his honor at the place of execution; but with people like Fisk it has not hitherto been usual to go beyond the first of these measures. The Fisk memorial may be expected to provide an interesting puzzle for posterity, and will no doubt some day give rise to grave historical doubts as to whether the patriot and philanthropist of Brattleboro' Cemetery can be identified with the rowdy hero of the Erie Ring. In the meantime it is to be hoped that too many of the youth of America will not be encouraged to follow in his steps. It may be assumed that those who were immediately responsible for this monstrous and revolting ceremony were only a comparatively small body of people; but it is to be feared that Mr. Harris' "broad ideas in regard to human nature" are practically accepted by many who would be shocked by the open effrontery of their application on such an occasion. It is evident that Fisk could never have attained the position he occupied in New-York without the tacit connivance of persons of respectable character, who secretly admired his smartness, and who were very willing, if they got a chance, to stand behind and share the plunder; and there is no reason to suppose that if another Fisk were to rise up to-morrow, his rascalities would not be regarded with similar complacency. A narrow view of human nature would perhaps lead to the conclusion that persons who aid and abet this sort of villainy are morally quite as bad as the rogue who plays the cards for them, but it is the advantage of a broader system of philosophy that it balances the daring and cleverness of the freebooter as a set-off against his deviations from conventional morality.

Nor is this breadth of view exclusively confined to America. Englishmen are always ready, when a Fisk or a Tweed is carrying everything before him on the other side of the Atlantic, to console themselves with the reflection that, though we may be bad enough in our way, at least such things could not happen here. It may be true that the frank and brutal scoundrelism of a Fisk could hardly be reproduced in our tamer and more straitened society, yet the same poison may be found working under somewhat modified conditions. The secret of Fisk's success lay not merely in his impudence and boldness as the leader of great swindles, but in the support he received from men who, having reputations at stake, could not engage openly in such enterprises, but were quite willing to co-operate under safe cover. The convenience of an agent of this kind partly explains the good-natured view which is taken of his acts. It may be doubted whether even in London a floater of bubble companies, no matter how disreputable his antecedents, how notorious his practices, need anticipate much difficulty in finding a backing of respectable people if he can only show that he has skill and courage, and that there is something to be made by his help. His backers might be shy of mixing themselves up with him personally, but they would be quite ready to follow in his wake, and accept what plunder came their way. And if he were discreet, a speculator of this kind might even push his influence much further. Fisk's scandalous habits and contempt for appearances naturally cut him off from decent society, and in this country would no doubt have proved an insurmountable obstacle to his progress. An English Fisk would know the advantage of cultivating the proprieties, of affecting the patronage of art and literature, of advertising his public spirit. His name, on one pretext or another, would be constantly in the newspapers. He would become a public character, seek a pedestal in Parliament, and indulge in even higher aspirations. His success might excite jealousy, but no matter what men might say of him among themselves, he would be too useful, he would have too many indirect and secret confederates in his speculations, to fear exposure. When roguery is seen marching so boldly and triumphantly, it is necessary to remember the support which it derives from those "broad views in regard to human nature" by which Mr. Fisk's friends and admirers justify the monument in commemoration of his honored name.

QUEEN VICTORIA ON CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

At a recent jubilee meeting in London of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Chairman (Lord Harrowby) announced that the following letter had been received from Sir Thomas Biddulph on the part of the Queen:

MY DEAR LORD: The queen has commanded me to address you, as President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on the occasion of the assembly in this country of the foreign delegates connected with your association and of the jubilee of the society, to request you to give expression publicly to Her Majesty's warm interest in the success of the efforts which are being made at home and abroad for the purpose of diminishing the cruelties practiced on dumb animals. The Queen hears and reads with horror of the sufferings which the brute creation often undergo from the thoughtlessness of the ignorant, and she fears also sometimes from experiments in the pursuit of science. For the removal of the former the Queen trusts much to the progress of education, and in regard to the pursuit of science she hopes that the entire advantage of those anæsthetic discoveries from which man has derived so much benefit himself in the alleviation of suffering may be fully extended to the lower animals. Her Majesty rejoices that the society awakens the interest of the young by the presentation of prizes for essays connected with the subject, and hears with gratification that her son and daughter-in-law have shown their interest by distributing the prizes. Her Majesty begs to announce a donation of £100 to the funds of the society.

After the reading of this letter the organ played "God Save the Queen," the entire audience standing. The pupils to whom prizes were to be presented, were then introduced, and each received a handsomely bound book and certificate from the hands of the Duchess of Edinburgh. Some of the prize-takers were so young as eight years, others had reached the age of twenty. The Duke of Edinburgh, in the course of a short speech, said:

"I think I need add no words to the letter which was read to you by your President from the Queen, to assure you of the concern all the members of her family feel in the welfare of dumb animals, and to encourage the exertions we should make to render them our friends, and to show them all the kindness in our power."

WORSE THAN THE BUGS.

The Rockland (Me.) *Journal* of the 4th inst. says: "Dr. Wiggin had a call to visit a patient at the north part of the city, yesterday, and found him suffering from a fearful eruption, covering him from head to foot. The gums of his mouth were spongy and the teeth loosened. The cause for this was, the man belonged to a vessel, and being troubled with bedbugs, procured a powder for their extermination from a druggist in New-York. The modus operandi was to throw the powder into the seams and crevices with a small bellows. The powder was nothing but corrosive sublimate, and the man slept in his bunk with the powder sifting down upon him. This should be a warning to all those suffering with these pests not to use this remedy. Dr. Wiggin informs us that a strong solution of rock salt will kill the bugs."

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Mississippi, from New-Orleans.—John B. Keep, Dr. C. W. Brinck, Charles Judson, G. W. Glynn, R. W. Harris, Miss C. O'Rourke, P. Hogan, J. Redochanachi, Miss Anna Pernell, Miss Annie Vialett, R. S. Neill, R. A. Taft, Jr., John Vialett, W. S. Benedict, Mrs. Hasling, Miss Hasling, Thomas Watson, nurse and child, John Hasling, F. Kay, Mrs. F. Kay, W. G. Wheeler, Mrs. Wheeler and two children, Miss Holister, and seven in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:35 | Sun sets.....7:33 | Moon rises.11:54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:53 | Gov. Island...1:42 | Hell Gate....3:04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, July 5.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow June 26, with merchandise and 423 passengers to Henderson Brothers. Experienced light easterly winds to the Banks; from thence, fog, with light southerly winds, attended with rain.

Steam-ship Kennedy, Galveston June 28, with merchandise and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Tillie, Bailey, New-Haven.

Bark Rosina, (Ital.,) Lauro, Palermo 71 ds., with mdse. to order.

Brig Florence May, Cochrane, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Thos. Turull, Thompson, New-Haven.

Schr. Alnomak, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. T. S. McLellan, Farr, Portland, Me., with lumber to order.

Schr. Helen E. King, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.

Schr. Fannie and Edith, Ryder, Ellsworth, with lumber to order.

Schr. Philanthropist, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Harp, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Chimo, Lafsill, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. J. F. Chandler, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.

Schr. G. M. Wentworth, Collins, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Evelyn, Crowley, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Como, Lewis, Portland, Me., with lumber to order.

Schr. Catawamteak, Keating, Vineyard Haven, with stone to order.

Schr. Rusbina, (Br.,) ——, St. John, N. B., with lath to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Josephine, Clark, Mount Desert, with lath to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. James Henry, Trueworgy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary and Susan, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, Dighton, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Melville, Wentworth, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to order.

Schr. Marcena Munson, Dayton, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Xebec, Shopshire, Fall River, for Trenton.

Schr. Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, Dighton, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvest, Warren, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. S. Marior, Wines, Fernandina 6 ds., with lumber to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to Van Brunt & Brother.

Schr. H. J. Warton, Wines, Fernandina 5 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. G. W. Jewett, Hodgman, Port Caledonia, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Schr. Ellen Fisher, Reynolds, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. G. Ireland, Fisher, Cedar Keys 9 ds., with cedar to master.

Schr. Victory, Moon, Ellsworth, with lumber to order.

Schr. Adrianna, Walston, Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Amos Briggs, Knapp, Providence.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Nichols, Providence.

Schr. Fly, Carter, Providence.

Schr. Surge, Warwick, Providence.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Southard, Providence.

Schr. Fannie Fern, Eaton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Bertha, Conover, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Sarah Buckley, Buckley, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Hannah Willets, Bolt, Boston.

Schr. Matanzas, Bragdon, Boston.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Latham, Boston.

Schr. Wm. Gillum, Allen, Boston.

Schr. Dr. Powers, Crosby, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Natt, Barker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Golden Ray, Davis, New-Bedford.

Schr. Charter Oak, Fuller, New-Bedford.

Schr. Com. Howard, Tucker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Wm. McCobb, Horton, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Fisher, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, New-Haven.

Schr. Allandale, Phinney, New-Haven.

Schr. Burmah, Mullen, New-Haven.

Schr. Annie Bell, Elkins, New-Haven.

Schr. Spray, Shopshire, New-Haven.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Bayles, Brookhaven.

Schr. Alert, Hulse, Brookhaven.

Schr. Young, Jones, Brookhaven.

Schr. Henrietta, Baker, Salem.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Allen, Stamford.

Schr. Two Marys, Crowley, Virginia.

Schr. P. Bolton, Bartray, Virginia.

Schr. Exertion, Lyman, Virginia.

Schr. Three Brothers, Bagley, Virginia.

Schr. Rebecca Knight, Leek, Virginia.

Schr. E. D. Endicott, Endicott, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Breeze, Cranmer, Alexandria, for Newberg.

Schr. Cora, Bush, Richmond.

Schr. Montevau, Hazelton, Virginia.

Schr. Eugene Borda, Duke, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Mary Powell, Baker, Norwich.

Schr. Morning Star, Lynch, Norwich.

Schr. Robin Hood, Smith, Norwich.

Schr. C. Goodwin, Lewis, Norwich.

Schr. Henry Clay, Conklin, Pawtucket.

Schr. W. W. Gesner, Egbert, Pawtucket.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Lane, Plymouth.

Schr. Belle, Holmes, Plymouth, for Baltimore.

Schr. Watchful, Gill, Plymouth.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 5.—Arr. steamers Octorora, from New-York; Shirley, from Wilmington, Del.; barks Paladin, from St. Johns, P. R.; Linda, from Havana; schr. Alice M. Allen, from Port Howe.

Arr. 4th steamer F. W. Brune, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia; bark T. K. Weldon, from Sagua; schr. Charley Woolsey, from New-Haven.

Sld. steamer Baltimore, for Bremen; ship Duisburg, for Rotterdam; barks Nederland, for Rotterdam; Figli Accame, for Queenstown.

BOSTON, July 4.—Arr. steamers Aries, from Philadelphia, and Centipede, from do.; bark Oesterna, from Swansea; brigs Florence, from Cienfuegos; Ida L. Ray, from Wilmington, N. C.; schrs. Williamini, from Palermo; James Farnum, James Miller, and Rebecca M. Smith, from Philadelphia.

July 5—Arr. steamer Gen. Whitney, from New-York; ship Emma, from London; bark Harwich, from Singapore; brig Kremlin, from Manati, P. R.; Mynonus, from Mantanzas; John Wesley, from Sagua; schrs. Eddie Waters, from Trinidad; Jesse Hoyt, from Cardenas; Altoona, from Fernandina; Louise Crockett, from Alexandria; Georgie Shepard, from do.; George S. Tarbell, from Baltimore; Francis L. Godfrey, from Philadelphia; Granite State, from Weehawken.

Arr. below a lumber-laden schooner, near the Graves, full of water.

Sld. July 4 steamer John S. Hopkins.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 5.—Arr. steamers Georgia, from New-York, and Sea Gull, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamers Manhattan, for New-York; Equator, for Philadelphia, and Flag, for Boston; brig Abby Watson, for Providence; schrs. G. R. Sames, for Portsmouth, N. H., and G. B. Lawrence, for a Northern port.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 5.—Arr. at the Passes—Steamships State of Minnesota and Cordova, from Liverpool; Tonawanda, from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The tug Bruce and pilot-boat Turley were in collision off Cape May on the 2d inst. The latter, being considerably damaged, was repairing in Cape May Roads the 4th inst.

The tug Colonel Brown arr. early this forenoon, and reports a very heavy storm in Delaware Bay on Saturday night.

Arr. July 4 brig George E. Dale, from Sagua; schr. Eva C. Yates, from Cardenas.

Arr. July 5 steam-ship Ohio, from Liverpool; steam-ship Vindicator, from New-York; ships Alaska, from Boston; bark Arletta, from St. Jago; bark Alibi, from Ivigtut.

The steamer Juniata, from New-Orleans, arr. at 6 o'clock this evening.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 5.—Arr. steam-ship Montgomery, from New-York. Sld. steam-ship Herman Livingston, for New-York; Sargossa, for Baltimore; and Wyoming, for Philadelphia; and bark Espana, for Barcelona.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, July 5.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Westphalia, Capt. Stahl, which sld. from New-York June 25, arr. at this port to-day, and proceeded to Hamburg.

THE SIMONDS MANUFACTURING CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CULVER & SIMONDS' IMPROVED HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES, ELEVATED AND LOW OVEN-RANGES, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, &c.
NO. 50 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.